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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1928. 日十初月五

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ARMOURD TRAIN MUTINY.

RUSSIAN SERGEANT EXECUTED.

REMARKABLE TIENTSIN SEIZURE STORY.

CHIANG GOES NORTH.

Tientsin, June 26.
A Northern armoured-train steamed into Tientsin yesterday and surrendered to the Nationalists.

It appears that the Chinese crew mutinied yesterday morning, overpowered the Russian crew, and left, in the vicinity of Tangku, with the Russians as prisoners.

Another armoured-train, observing the flight, gave chase, but was unable to keep up the pursuit.

The Russian sergeant in charge of the train, whose alleged ill-treatment of the Chinese crew is alleged to have caused the mutiny, was executed this morning. The fate of the other prisoners is unknown.

The Chinese crew were well received by the Nationalists.

Sinking Governor Is Superseded.

Peking, June 26.
A special telegram from Nanking states that the Nationalist Government has appointed the Mahomedan General Ma Fushiang as Pacification Commissioner for Sinkiang.

This apparently means that General Yang Tseng-hai, who has been Governor since 1911, will be superseded, despite the fact that he has hoisted the Nationalist flag.

Feng Troop Dispositions.

Naval wireless messages received in Hongkong to-day show that there is less tension in the Tongshan district and give the disposition of Feng's forces in Chihli province. His main force is understood to be north of Hoken, while other contingents are stationed on the railway at Lanfank. There are about 23,000 troops in the Tientsin district under Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, 11,000 of these having turned over from the Northern armies.

Disorganised Chihli-Shantung forces hold the railway from Tongku to Lanfank. These troops have thirty troop trains and six armoured cars on the sector.

Tongshan Disturbances.

With regard to the Tongshan district, where trouble developed over the week-end when disbanded troops demanded money under threat of destroying the mines, there are about 15,000 troops in the district, these spreading down to Lutai which has been looted. Lutai is about twenty miles north-west of Tientsin.

The Kailan Mining Administration officials have been feeding the troops in order to prevent further looting. Chang Tsung Chang's subordinate at Tongshan has been paid large sums by the Chamber of Commerce.

Yen Hsi-shan to Fight.

Satisfactory arrangements have now been made between General Wang and the Kailan Mining Administration. Chang's force seems likely to remain in the area until threatened by a Nationalist advance. Yen Hsi-shan is reported to have decided on this although Nanking is opposed to the plan. The railway sector between Lanfank and Mukden is occupied by Feng-tien troops. The men are disciplined and not hostile to foreigners. Part of the force has reached Mukden although the greater part is now at Shanhaikwan.

Chiang Leaves Nanking.

Shanghai, June 27.
It is reported from Nanking that Marshal Chiang and his party, including Messrs. Chang Ching-kiang, Wu Chi-fai, Shih Li-chi, and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, with an escort of 300 bodyguards, left for Hankow on board four Nationalist gunboats at noon yesterday.

It is understood that Marshal Chiang will leave for the North by special train at Hankow after having consulted with General Li Chung-yan.

The first detachment of Marshal Chiang's bodyguards is reported to have left Nanking.

(Continued on Page 14.)

LEVIATHAN MAIL ROBBERY.

SENSATIONAL MURDER HAS IMPORTANT CONNEXION?

BROADWAY SHOOTING.

New York, June 26.

The Police and postal authorities are inclined to think that the sensational robbery of the Leviathan mails, is connected with the mysterious murder of a notorious underworld character, Edwin Jerg, who was shot dead in a motor-car in Broadway, New York's most famous street, the day after the Leviathan sailed from New York.

The Police who have been investigating the two remarkable cases are of the opinion that Jerg was murdered because he knew too much, or because there was some quarrel over the division of the loot.

Jerg was a known specialist in mail robberies, and he was an associate of several adepts in that branch of crime, including the notorious Isidore Rosenberg, an international crook, who was sent to prison for three years in 1922 for robbing mails on board the s.s. Minnekahda, and was subsequently again imprisoned for a similar robbery on board the s.s. George Washington.

The New York police are now searching for Isidore Rosenberg, who only recently was released from prison. The Leviathan theft is estimated at \$100,000 and it seems certain that it took place before the mails were placed on board.

GRIM MARSEILLES DISCOVERY.

THREE MURDERED WOMEN IN HOUSE.

NEW "LANDRU AFFAIR"

Marseilles, June 26.

A sensational series of murders is now engaging the attention of the Marseilles Police, the case having every appearance of another "Landru Affair."

The body of a woman was found strangled in a Villa, and suspicious having been aroused by several mysterious disappearances of late, the Police made a close search of the house and discovered two other murdered women.

One had been buried in the cellar, while the other was buried under the floor of the chicken-house.

The Police believe that other bodies will be revealed shortly.

The man wanted in connexion with the ghastly crimes is alleged to have been engaged in marriage swindling. He is known to have had five affairs in Marseilles alone, and all five women have disappeared under mysterious circumstances.

REMARKABLE CASE IN U.S. COURT.

TO COMPEL TREASURY TO BUY SILVER.

Washington, June 26.

The Supreme Court to-day rejected an application by the American Silver Producers' Association to compel the United States Treasury to purchase 14,590,000 ounces of silver at a dollar per ounce.

If the application had succeeded, the cost to the Government would have been nearly \$7,000,000, as the market price of silver to-day is 57 cents an ounce.

The application was based on the interpretation of the Pittman Law.

OCCASIONAL RAIN.

To-day's Observatory report states:—Pressure is still highest to the east of the Bonins. A depression covers China. Another has developed over the south-west of Japan. The forecast up to noon tomorrow is:—South winds, moderate; generally cloudy, occasional rain.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE MOVEMENT.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF T. U. C.

SUBSTANTIAL MAJORITY IN FAVOUR.

DEFINITE STEP OPEN.

London, June 26.

A highly important and gratifying decision was made at a special meeting of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress held to-day, when Mr. George Hicks moved a resolution to terminate the peace-in-industry discussion with a group of employers on the ground that the discussions have reached the limit of their usefulness.

The resolution was defeated by 15 votes to 6, a substantial majority which was quite unexpected.

Great Accomplishment.

Observers are extremely pleased with the favourable attitude adopted by the T.U.C. and are of opinion that if the proposal to create a National Industrial Council is ratified by the full conference of employers, which is meeting on July 4th, a very definite step will have been taken towards the promotion of industrial peace, and the accomplishment will be a great tribute to those concerned.

Nothing of the kind has been attempted since the failure of the Industrial Council project initiated by Mr. Lloyd George's Government, and hitherto, the main criticism has been that the employers participating in the discussions are not representative of any organisations or industry.

Sir Alfred Mond's Initiative.

The first meeting was held as long as January 12th, when under the chairmanship of Sir Alfred Mond, now Lord Melchett, a group of leading industrialists and the General Council of the T.U.C. held a joint conference on co-operation.

The area of exploration was laid down as "The entire field of industrial reorganisation and industrial relations."

Highly successful as the first meeting was there was some agitation in the T.U.C. headed by Mr. A. J. Cook, but the General Council decided to continue the discussions and authorised Messrs. Ben Turner, J. H. Thomas, and Will Thorne to confer with a committee appointed by the employers.

At to-day's meeting of the T.U.C., the question of continuance being definitely decided upon, the Council by 18 votes to 4 adopted the report of the Industrial Committee, composed of the three members mentioned above, drawn up as the result of its meeting with the sub-committee of the employers group.

National Industrial Council.

The report provides for the establishment of a National Industrial Council.

The employers' representatives on the council will be nominated by the National Federation of British Industries, while the General Council of the Trade Union Congress will represent the Trade Unions.

One of the functions of the Industrial Council will be to establish conciliation boards to investigate any trade disputes referred to them by parties before a lockout or strike is declared. The machinery will be entirely voluntary.

AIRSHIP LINE ACROSS ATLANTIC.

DEFINITE PLANS FOR SPAIN-ARGENTINE SYSTEM.

New York, June 26.

The Fox Brothers International Corporation has been awarded a \$5,000,000 contract for the construction of an aerodrome at Seville, which will serve as a base for a Transatlantic air line.

Zeppelins are to be operated between Seville and Buenos Aires, where a similar aerodrome will be built.

WET WEATHER FOR WIMBLEDON.

FOREIGNERS WINNING ALL MATCHES.

LADIES MATCHES OPEN.

London, June 26.

In contrast to yesterday's glorious sunshine, Wimbledon opened to-day in overcast weather, while driving rain showers delayed a number of matches. Barely five hundred people were present when the first match commenced, but the attendance improved rapidly later on.

Foreigners continued their triumphs to-day, Tilden, Lott, and Cochet gaining easy victories. The most interesting match of the day was that between Lacoste (France) and Hawkes, the Australian, but the Frenchman won comfortably after losing the second set.

The Ladies' Singles opened to-day, the one match of importance involving the defeat of Mrs. Lycett by Senorita D'Alvarez.

The principal results were: Men's Singles: second round: W. T. Tilden defeated H. Fisher (Britain) 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

Geo. Lott (U.S.A.) beat H. J. Lester (Britain), the former Cambridge University captain 6-1, 7-5, 7-5.

H. Cochet (France) beat Hopman (Australia) 6-1, 6-4, 7-5.

G. L. Patterson (Australia) beat Kleinschroth (Germany) 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.

Ohta (Japan) defeated Zerlend (Greece) 6-1, 8-6, 6-3.

R. Lacoste (France) defeated Hawkes (Australia) 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Ladies' Singles: Senorita D'Alvarez (Spain) defeated Mrs. R. Lycett (Britain) 6-2, 6-2.—*Reuter.*

AIR LINE PROJECTS.

FRANCE HOPES THEY WILL BE INTERNATIONAL.

Paris, June 26.

President Doumergue presided over a dinner given in honour of personages directing the Colonial Administrations of various European countries. Several Ministers were present.

M. Jaspard, the Belgian Prime Minister and Minister for the Colonies, and Dr. Koningsberger, Netherlands Minister for the Colonies, were the guests of honour.

M. Marsal, President of the French Colonial Union, in the course of a speech, praised the Dutch Colonial Administration. He referred to the Dutch Chamber having passed a grant for a regular commercial air line to the Far East, and expressed the hope that the air lines now being discussed by various Governments would be "common to several nations, instead of purely Imperial."

KELLOGG ANTI-WAR TREATY.

JAPANESE PRESS FULLY APPROVES.

Tokyo, June 27.

Mr. Kellogg's latest proposals for the Treaty for the outlawing of war, occupies the attention of the leading newspapers, which express their unanimous approval.

They are fully satisfied that it will reinforce and not supplant the existing Pacts and provisions for the prevention of war.

The Treaty's recognition of the French and other reservations and the inclusion of small countries among the participants, it is considered will increase its practicability and effectiveness.

DUTCH ROYAL TOUR.

Stockholm, June 26.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and Princess Juliana have left for Norway after spending a week at Abisko, in Lapland.—*Reuter.*

IS AN INVOICE A RECEIPT?

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL POINT RAISED.

ARGUMENT IN STAMP DUTY PROSECUTION.

CASH SALE QUESTION.

Mr. H. L. Denny appeared this morning, on behalf of two delivery coolies employed by the Wing On Company, who were summoned for issuing receipts without affixing the necessary revenue stamp. The case was taken by Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

Mr. Denny, at the outset, told his Worship that the documents in respect of which the defendants were summoned were not receipts by the firm, but only a form of invoice.

His Worship said that a similar point had been raised before and that it was decided that in an invoice of the form similar to the present case, if the word "received" was on it, then it became a receipt within the meaning of the Ordinance. He said that the last case he had was in August last year, and the Crown Solicitor agreed that in form the documents amounted to receipts if the word "received" was on it.

Not a Receipt.

Mr. Denny said that his plea was that even if the word "received" appeared on the form, it did not make it a receipt within the meaning of the Ordinance. He then proceeded to deal with one of the receipts in question and said that it was on a form of Wing On's the wording being "30 Gramophone records at \$16.80 per dozen \$42—received by Fong Kam."

Mr. Denny explained that that was a cash sale. Instead of taking over at the counter, some people liked goods delivered at their own houses. An invoice in triplicate was made out in such instance, and the coolie entrusted with delivering the goods would, on handing them over, give the customer the triplicate, which was merely an invoice for the purpose of the book-keeping.

Continuing, Mr. Denny said that the Company did not issue a receipt for a cash sale and the coolie entrusted with the delivery of any goods had no authority whatever to issue a receipt. The instructions of the Company are perfectly plain—that no receipts were to be accepted unless on their printed form and signed by an authorised person.

Mr. Lindsell:—You say that these forms were in this instance signed by the delivery coolies?

A Cash Sale.

Mr. Denny:—Instead of a customer paying for his goods in the shop and walking out, they were delivered at his house. It is purely a cash sale, and if a man asked for a receipt he would have got one on a form which has a space for a stamp.

Continuing, Mr. Denny said that when an invoice was made out, one was kept by the Sales Department at Wing On's, one by the Cash Department and one was given to the coolie who carried out the delivery.

Mr. Lindsell:—But when money is paid to the coolie, he then endorses one copy.

Mr. Denny said that on the present invoice were the words "received by Fong," but one might read into that either the receipt of the money or the goods. The coolie received the goods and later handed the money to the Company. The money was merely a matter of book-keeping.

Mr. Lindsell enquired when the words "received by Fong" were placed on the invoice.

Mr. Denny replied that they were put on after the delivery of the goods, but that did not constitute a receipt by the Company.

Valueless Receipt.

Mr. Lindsell:—A receipt is any note or memo whereby any money is acknowledged, or expressed to have been received or paid.

Mr. Denny then argued that one could not have a receipt which was of no value to the person receiving it.

(Continued on Page 14.)

U.S. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

AMUSING SCENES MARK THE OPENING.

"GREY MARE" BAND.

Houston, June 26.

The National Democratic Presidential Convention opened here to-day in a huge hall, specially built for the occasion, capable of seating 16,000 people.

The Convention Hall provided a striking spectacle. Placards on poles were dotted all over the auditorium, showing the location of the delegates from the various States.

The ceiling was a mass of high-powered electric lights, interspersed with decorative trumpets and hundreds of megaphones.

Hundreds of electric fans were used to counteract the stifling heat.

Over a thousand journalists are attending the Convention.

Much amusement was caused when Houston's famous "Grey Mare" Band, formed at the time the Texas Continent went to war, paraded the hall.

The band was led by the mare herself, ridden by a beautiful girl and followed by a small negro groom dressed in a red tunic. While the delegates were assembling, the band played Democratic airs and impromptu dance tunes to while away the time.—*Reuter's American Service.*

FORTUNE FOR U.S. MARINE.

LEAVING SHANGHAI TO TAKE OVER HUGE CONCERN.

INTERESTING STORY.

Shanghai, June 27.

An interesting story was revealed to-day when it was announced that Corporal Nelson, of the American Corps stationed in Shanghai, is returning to the United States to take over the control of a \$1,000,000 estate, which he inherited on his 25th birthday.

The handling of the estate was held over until his 25th birthday in accordance with the will of his father, a wealthy Seattle man, who bequeathed to his son cash, stocks, securities and real estate, including the mammoth Seattle department store, Messrs. Frederick and Nelson.

The store is the equivalent in Seattle of Messrs. Selfridge's in London.

Corporal Nelson told your correspondent that he intends to complete his enlistment period, and it is possible that he may re-enlist. He has served in the Marines in San Diego and Guam, but expressed better liking for Shanghai.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE BRITISH SUGAR DUTIES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS GIVES APPROVAL.

London, June 26.

The House of Commons, by 259 votes to 125, passed the clause in the Finance Bill dealing with the sugar duties.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said since the Budget was introduced the amount of sugar handled by Britain had largely increased.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

O.B.E. AWARDED TO GALLANT SEARCHER.

London, June 26.

The award of the Order of the British Empire is gazetted to-day for the gallantry of Lieut. Col. James Ernest Stewart, formerly of the Royal Engineers, in attempting to trace the whereabouts of Lieutenant T. S. Knowles, of the East Yorkshire Regiment, in the mountainous regions to the north-west of Peking.—*Reuter.*

PROLIFIC SCORING AT BRIGHTON.

CAMBRIDGE'S BRIGHT DISPLAY.

VARSITY CENTURIANS TOP LIST OF THIRTEEN.

SEVERAL SURPRISES.

In spite of interruption by rain, no fewer than thirteen centuries were scored in county cricket matches concluded yesterday.

The most remarkable match was at Coventry where the Notts batsmen claimed four centuries and Warwick's two.

In the most prolific scoring match, Cambridge University gained a splendid victory over Sussex, and as Oxford University are also in strong form, the Varsity match this season promising to be one of the greatest struggles since the war.

The leadership is not affected, Kent gaining first innings points against Yorkshire, while Lancashire and Notts were compelled to share points with their opponents.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

Derbyshire defeated Worcester by an innings and ten runs. Cambridge University defeated Sussex by 71 runs. Surrey won on first innings v. Somerset. Essex v. Oxford University. Drawn. Kent won on first innings v. Yorkshire. Leicester won on the first innings v. Glamorgan. Hampshire defeated Middlesex by an innings and 5 runs. Notts v. Warwickshire. Drawn. Lancashire v. Gloucester. Drawn.

THIRTEEN CENTURIES.

The principal individual performances were as follows:

Batting.
A. M. Crawley (Oxford U.) ... 167
E. T. Killick (Cambridge U.) ... 161
O'Connor (Essex) ... 161
Gunn (Notts) ... 148
Walker (Notts) ... 146
Barratt (Notts) ... 139
Bowley (Sussex) ... 135
Bell (Glamorgan) ... 135
R. E. S. Wyatt (Warwick) ... 134
A. L. Hulse (Hants) ... 132
Wyllie (Notts) ... 132
Mitchell (York) ... 113
Smith (Warwick) ... 108
Not Out.

Bowling.

Slater (Derby) ... 7 for 40
Macdonald (Lancashire) ... 6 for 40

SLATER'S TRIUMPH.

Big Part in Derbyshire's Victory.
Slater, whose bowling has been a feature of Derby cricket this season, shone in both departments of the game against Worcester and took a large share of the credit for a victory by an innings and ten runs.

Slater was top scorer for Derby, and when Worcester went in a second time 127 runs in arrears, he bowled with devastating effect taking seven wickets at small cost. The scores were:

Worcester: 227 and 117.
Derby: 354 for 9 wickets (dec.)

The Worcester effort was not poor in the circumstances, but the total was passed on Monday, thanks to steady batting. Slater with 74 was top scorer. Worcester's second innings collapse was largely attributable to fine bowling by Slater, who took 7 wickets for 40 runs.

E. T. KILICK, 161.

High Scoring Match at Brighton.

E. T. Killick followed up his century against Surrey with a brilliant 161 against Sussex at Brighton. It was an unusually high scoring match in view of the unsettled weather, 1,215 runs being scored.

Sussex faced, with the formidable task of scoring 267 runs in the fourth innings to win, made a great effort but fell short by 71 runs. The scores were:

Cambridge U.: 332 and 311 for 8 wickets (dec



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EXPECTORATING.

DISCUSSION IN SANITARY BOARD YESTERDAY.

The question as to the desirability of making a bye-law against spitting in public was discussed in committee at the Sanitary Board Meeting held in the Post Office Building yesterday.

Mr. W. J. Carrie occupied the chair and there were also present: The Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy (Director of Public Works), Dr. S. W. Tso, Dr. G. W. Pope (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. S. C. Ho, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin and Mr. J. Watson (Secretary).

Dr. Koch, speaking in favour of making a bye-law prohibiting spitting said that if a bye-law was enacted laxity might be allowed at the beginning. He referred to the habit of imitating and said that people seeing others spitting promiscuously are led to imitate it. He told the meeting of a certain gentleman, whose children, in their own house, never spat on the floor. These children when brought to the house of a friend, where they saw others expectorating, promptly did the same, although they never did so on the floor of their own house. If the bye-law was in force, Dr. Koch stated that although it might seem rather hard, if time was given for the idea to sink into the minds of the people, he thought they would adhere to it closely.

Continuing, Dr. Koch said that he saw no objection in taking such a step and that for the start a warning could be circulated and people would get to know in course of time that it was not only an offensive habit to spit, but also one fraught with danger to others.

Reliance on Education.

Mr. J. P. Braga gave his opinion that they must rely more on education to get people to fall in line with the sanitary requirements of a city with a population, consisting as it did, of ninety per cent of practically illiterate people. He said that the people had not yet attained to the state of education where one could enforce a bye-law with a penalty attached, to an offence like spitting in the public streets of the Colony.

The public utility companies such as the trams, ferries and buses had their own bye-laws and regulations and posters were displayed on their vehicles asking people to refrain from spitting. Were the Board to make a bye-law making it an offence to spit in public, Mr. Braga thought that much of the efforts and the zeal of the police, who have their time fully taken up, would be diverted to taking men and women to the police courts.

Continuing, Mr. Braga said that the Colony would do well to have posters in public places, and that anybody visiting the market or other public places should be told of the objectionable habit of spitting. He said that resort occasionally to campaigns against spitting but that posters should be placed everywhere at all times. Mr. Braga suggested such places as telephone standards, market places, ferry wharves and river boats, as being suitable for posters.

Should be Told.

Dr. S. W. Tso said that as regards the notices on the trams and ferries, so far as he observed, these were always obeyed by the people and he added that his experience was that if anybody transgressed the rules they were promptly "hauled over the coals." He added that the public, especially the Chinese public, always behaved well when travelling in public vehicles and he saw no reason why the Board should make a law at all. He said that anybody committing the offence should be told at once of it, and in this way the suppression of spitting in public could be more effectively carried out.

Dr. Tso recalled the general strike when he was one of the members of a Chinese committee

who advised people not to spit in public places. He said that hand-bills were distributed in the streets and everywhere, asking people not to spit in public places. He gave his opinion that the Board could not but a habit by enforcing a law. It would be far better if everybody learned that spitting in their own offices, houses, or other buildings, was wrong. He remembered that some years ago, when it was intended to introduce legislation to stop the habit, the late Sir Kai Ho-kai in opposing said that if the law came into force the local goals would be insufficient to hold all the offenders.

Dr. Tso maintained that the habit could not be stamped out by law. The only thing that could be done was by education and by a general warning and also that the public should be made to realise that the habit was disgraceful, so that they would refrain from a sense of shame.

Lectures and Such.

Dr. S. C. Ho agreed that education was the only means by which a stop could be put to spitting. He said however, that merely putting up notices and posters was not sufficient, as many could not read. The Board could get people to give lectures and cinematographs and lantern slides in public places showing the dangers caused by spitting. He thought it would be a good idea to get some of the local institutions, such as the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the Chinese Medical Association to assist.

Mr. Carrie informed the meeting that the discussion originated from a resolution which was submitted a few weeks ago, a reply to which was received from the Government yesterday. The Medical Officer of Health made a few suggestions to him (Mr. Carrie), one of them being on the question of Tuberculosis and the promiscuous habit of spitting. He said that he had looked up certain old papers on the subject and members would see a synopsis of what was done in 1907-8.

The Chairman said that he also found that during the year 1922-3 the matter was again discussed by the Board and 150,000 pamphlets were distributed. Every person owning a cubicle space throughout the Colony received one of the pamphlets.

Mr. Carrie said that he also found a paper written by Dr. H. H. Scott, a former Government Bacteriologist, who pointed out that the expectoration habit was a direct cause of tuberculosis and also that it was the expectoration on the floors of a room that was the chief source and not expectoration in public places. There was no deterrent to a man spitting in his own house.

The Chairman added that if a bye-law was made the Chinese and Indian policemen would be just as bad offenders as anybody else. In regard to Dr. Ho's suggestion of lectures, the Chairman remarked that he thought that any person intelligent enough to go to lectures would know all about the objection to spitting promiscuously. He added that no resolution was proposed and the matter rested there.

Time a Start Was Made.

Dr. Pope addressing the meeting said that he thought it was time a start was made to stop people from spitting in public. He said that the effect of preventing people from spitting in public would gradually be felt in the homes and the man who cease to spit in public would cease to spit at home.

Dr. Koch (to the Chairman): Do I understand you to say that Dr. Scott said that spitting in the house is more serious than spitting in a public place?

Mr. Carrie: Yes he did. The Chairman then read extracts from Dr. Scott's paper in which it was claimed that spitting in the house was more dangerous. The paper did not recommend any law, because it was pointed out that a man could not be stopped from spitting in his own house. Moreover, in the

POLICE SEARCH.

AN INCIDENT AT THE YAU-MATI WHARF.

The case in which Ngan Chi-on, a Police Reservist, charged a Regular Police searcher and also a woman searcher with assault, and was himself similarly charged in a cross-summons, was resumed before Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, Snr., who received belated instructions to appear in the case, applied for the recall of the Police Reservist for cross-examination, but this application was refused by his Worship, who pointed out that the two defendants had ample opportunity to have secured legal facilities earlier.

In cross-examination by Mr. P. M. Hodgson, who represented the Police Reservist, the first defendant alleged that the complainant pushed his hands apart as he held them out to search him at the Yau-mati Ferry Wharf. Later he was pressed against a shed.

He did not know that the complainant was a Police Reservist and did not know it was a Police Reservist badge that was shown to him.

In spite of great provocation, he never touched the complainant once. He had often heard of assaults on the Police, and in the present case he did not call out for assistance or blow his whistle to summon such assistance.

Further examined, defendant said he seized the complainant by the shirt front only when the latter had seized him.

Something New.

Mr. Hodgson: That is something new. The whole case of the complainant is that you seized him first.

Defendant denied this suggestion, as he denied also the suggestion that he took complainant by the shoulder as they went to the Police quarters in the new Government Building across the way.

The woman searcher also went into the witness-box, from where she stated that she was 40 years of age, and had been employed as a searcher for three years, ever since the last big strike.

Speaking of the incident, she said that the complainant went on the wharf followed by his wife, and there were four other women bringing up the rear.

On her part she was engaged in searching the women, and was not aware that anything had occurred between the two men until on going out she saw the complainant in the act of holding the constable by his chest. She endeavoured to separate them, and not succeeding, suggested that they should see the Inspector. At that they separated of their own accord.

It was not true that she struck the complainant. "How could I have dared to do that as I am a

streets it would be found that Chinese and Indian policemen would be spitting as frequently perhaps as the offenders themselves.

Dr. Koch: I think that spitting in public is far more dangerous. The spit in the street is dried by the sun and wind. It is tread upon and carried by the wind and people breathe it in whether they like it or not and if they are at all in a bad state of health they get the disease.

Continuing Dr. Koch said that spitting in a house was not like that. It could be confined to a spittoon. Spit on the floor of a house was not crushed up and blown to the winds. Besides the floor of a house was damp.

In reply to Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, the Medical Officer of Health stated that in recent years Tuberculosis had been on the increase. Mr. Wong suggested that that was no cause for alarm as the population had also grown.

woman and he is a man?" she asked.

Two other witnesses were called by the defence. The first was the ticket collector on duty at the wharf at the time of the incident. He corroborated the constable's statement.

Mr. Hodgson suggested that he saw the incident only when he had his attention drawn to it by the scuffle.

Witness, in reply to his Worship, stated that he was first requested by the complainant to come into the case as a witness, but he refused, pointing out that he was occupied with his duties and that if he did come in as a witness, it would be a straightforward story that he would tell, without any favour being shown to either side.

Newsboy Witness.

However, on being pressed by the constable, he admitted he changed his mind, and now appeared as the latter's witness.

The second witness, who is a newsboy, frankly admitted when questioned that he had no licence. He gave corroborative evidence in favour of the constable, and was cross-examined by Mr. Hodgson.

Mr. Hodgson: You sold a paper to the complainant?

Witness: He never bought one from me.

Mr. Hodgson: That is why you are here.

Witness said at the constable's request he agreed to be his witness.

At the conclusion of the evidence, Mr. Leo d'Almada pointed out that the complainant being a Police Reservist, and also being well-instructed as such, must have been fully aware that he was not excluded from a police search. In spite of that he was officious, and must say to a man who was only doing his duty, that he was a Police Reservist. If he had submitted to the search straightaway, there would have been no incident, and the Court would have been spared these proceedings.

Assuming that the constable did use some provocative remarks, which he did not, that again brought them round to the fact that the original cause of the trouble was the complainant's refusal to be searched on the score that he was a Police Reservist.

Mr. Hodgson for the complainant, said it was the natural thing for the complainant to say when he received a demand to be searched, that he was a Police Reservist, not in the sense of being officious, but in the hope that he would not be searched. Nobody in this Colony, said Mr. Hodgson, preferred to be searched if he could avoid that trouble.

The complainant and his wife were well-dressed. He was a man of business, filling the position of a banker, and his demeanour when giving evidence went to substantiate the fact that he was of a quiet disposition and was not the type of man one would expect to have assaulted a constable in uniform in the manner alleged.

His Worship said that he had no doubt in this case that the original complainant (the Police Reservist) relying on his position as a Police Reservist, did in fact object

strongly against the search and that was the real cause of the trouble. His refusal undoubtedly led to high words and then to the scuffle between him and the constable. At the same time his Worship could not help believing that the constable was tactless and positively aggressive. He was acting however, strictly within his rights in insisting on this search. Under the circumstances his Worship thought justice would be met if he dismissed the original summons (by the Police Reservist) and also dismissed the cross-summons with a caution.

His Worship also observed that he could not help thinking it was asking for trouble if, after having had all these badges issued to them, the members of the Police Reserve were still subject to search by the regular police.

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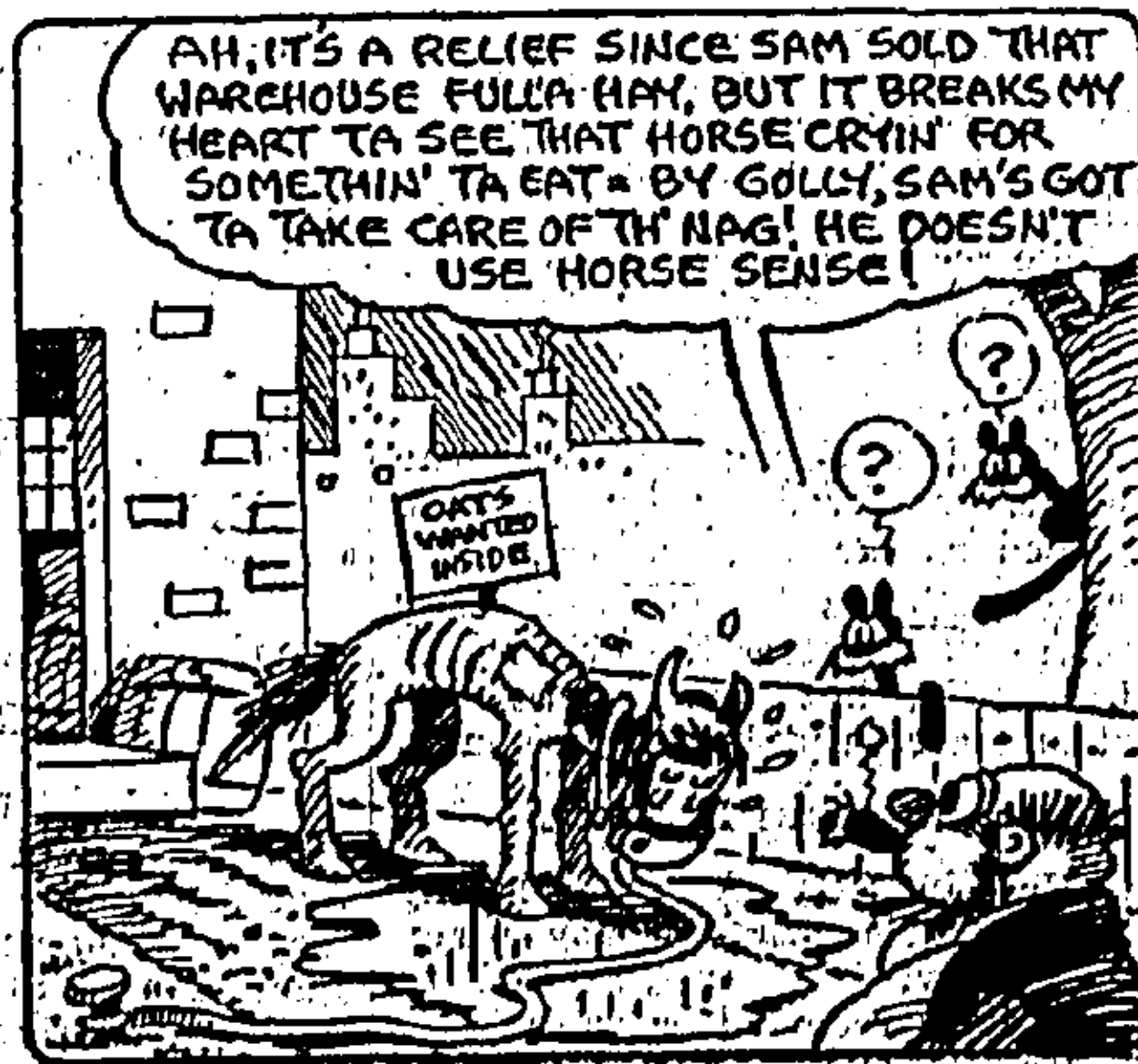
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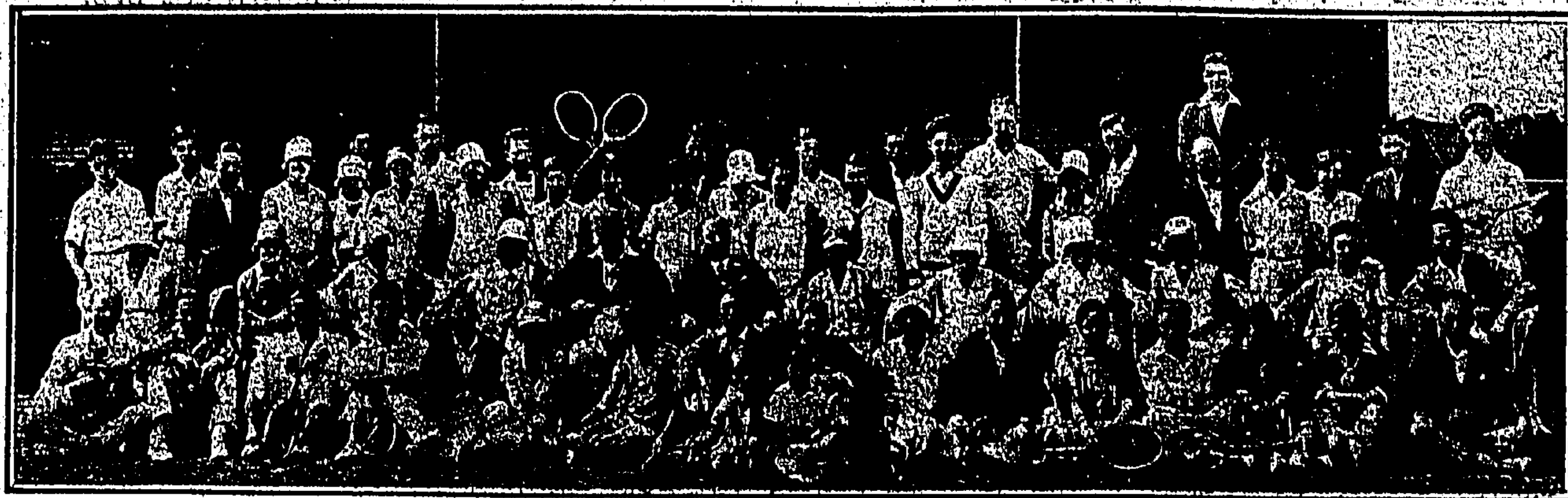
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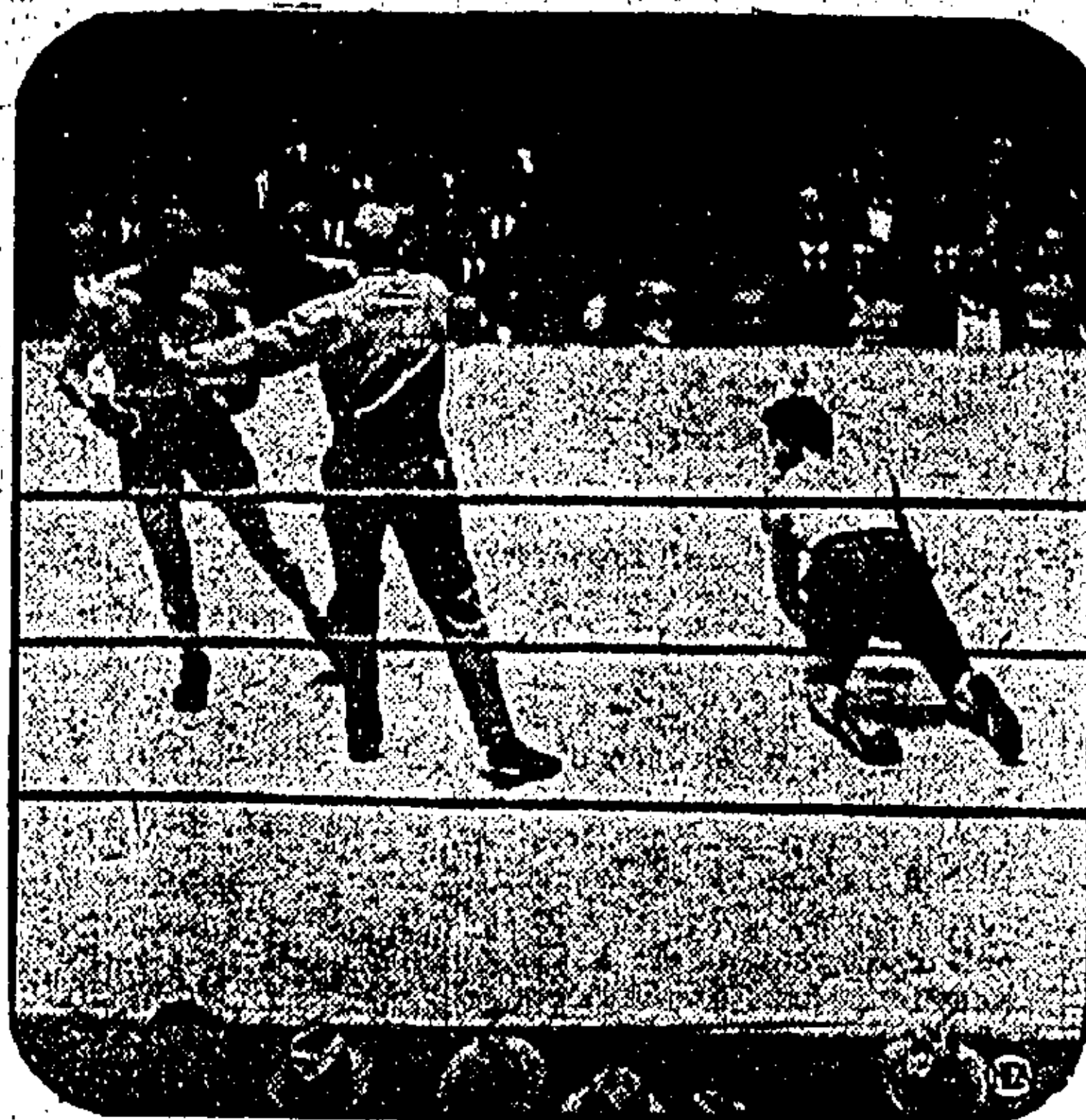
By Small



A highly successful American tennis tournament was played off at Shanghai Recreation Club recently when the star performers were Mr. Allan and Miss B. Arthur, but a handicap of 15 per cent. against robbed them of premier honours.



King's Officers of Arms in Scotland in their new Tabards, which were worn for the first time on May 22. Left to right:—Mr. T. Innes of Loarny, Carriok Pursuivant; Mr. Francis J. Grant, Rothessay Herald and Lyon Clerk; Lt. Col. Sir Wolsey Haig, Albany Herald; Captain George C. Swinton, the Lord Lyon King of Arms; Lt. Col. J. W. Balfour Paul, Falkland Pursuivant; Mr. J. M. Norman Macleod Unicorn Pursuivant; and Mr. John Horne Stevenson, K.C., Marchmont Herald.



All Jack Delaney's hopes of becoming a heavyweight contender vanished in less than a single round of punishment administered by Jack Sharkey. Here is pictured the first knockdown of the brief fight, which was witnessed by the Bremen flyers in Madison Square Garden.



Above, a section of the Chinese cadet corps, and below, some girl students, some of whom were arrested by the Municipal Police.



Group taken after the wedding in Shanghai of Mr. Walter James Russell and Miss Ruth Evelyn Mason. Included in the photo are Mr. and Mrs. L. Mason, parents of the bride, Miss Kittle Mason, bridesmaid, and Mr. L. G. Day, best man.



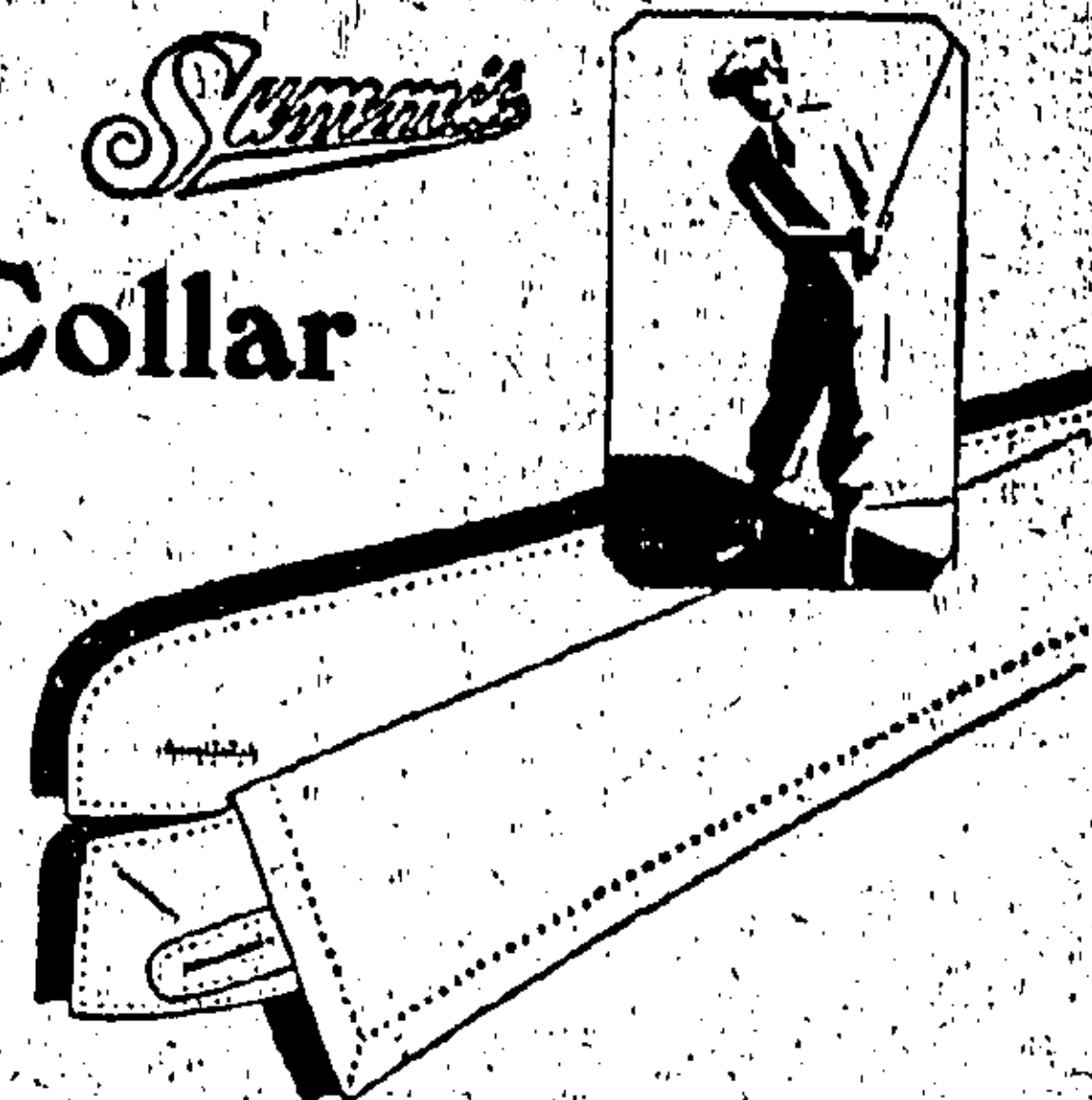
Miss Louise Willis, a Shanghai girl, General Noble and Mr. Gordon Felt on the President Taft a short time ago. General Noble's rescue in the Arctic was announced on Monday.



Shanghai Municipal Police (Specials), 5th Division, winners of the Divisional Cup. This is the third time in succession that this Division has won the cup.

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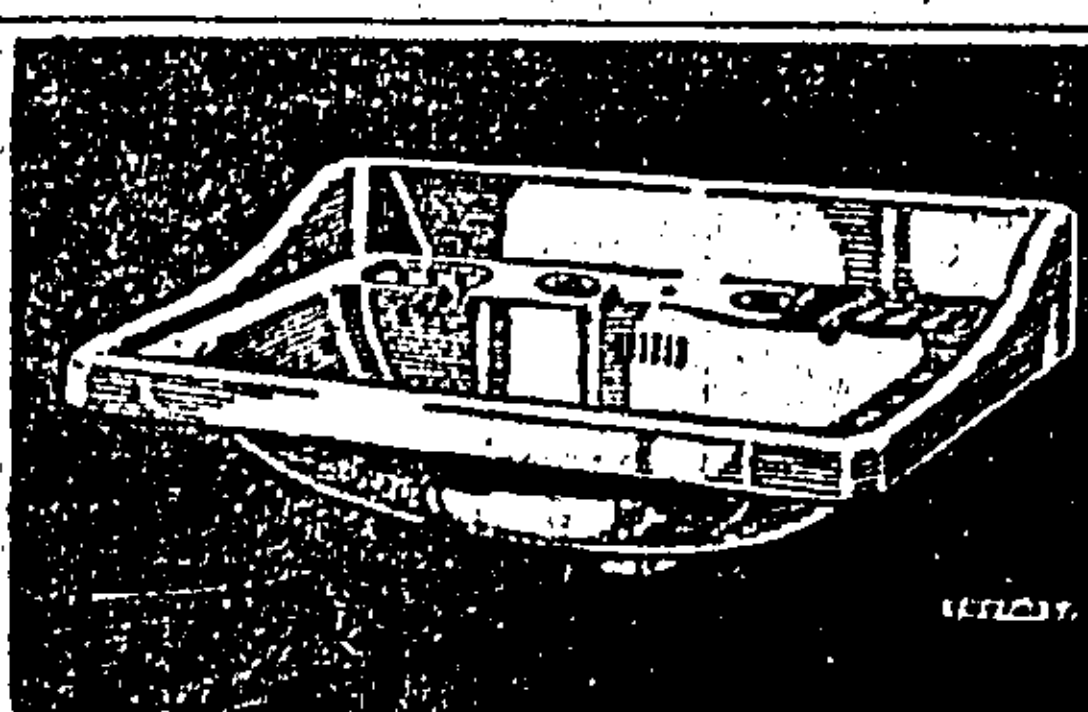


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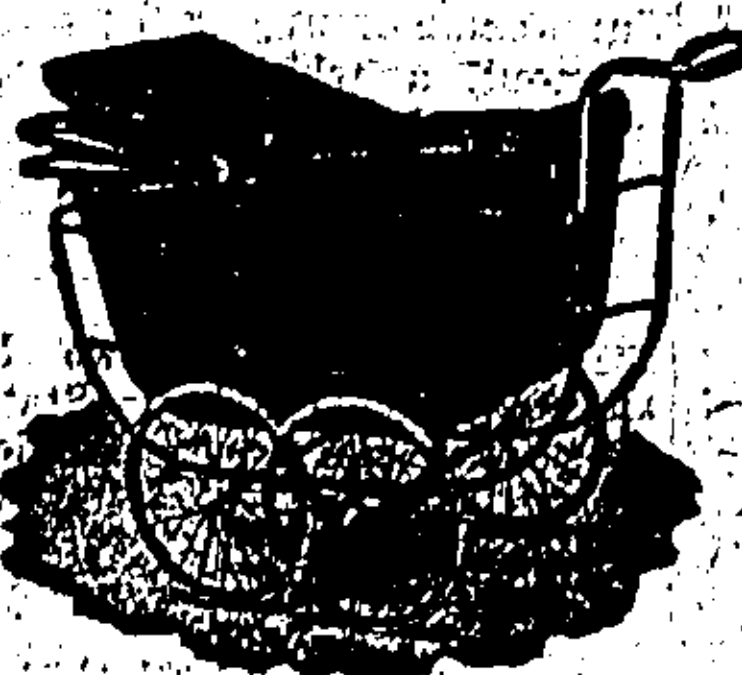
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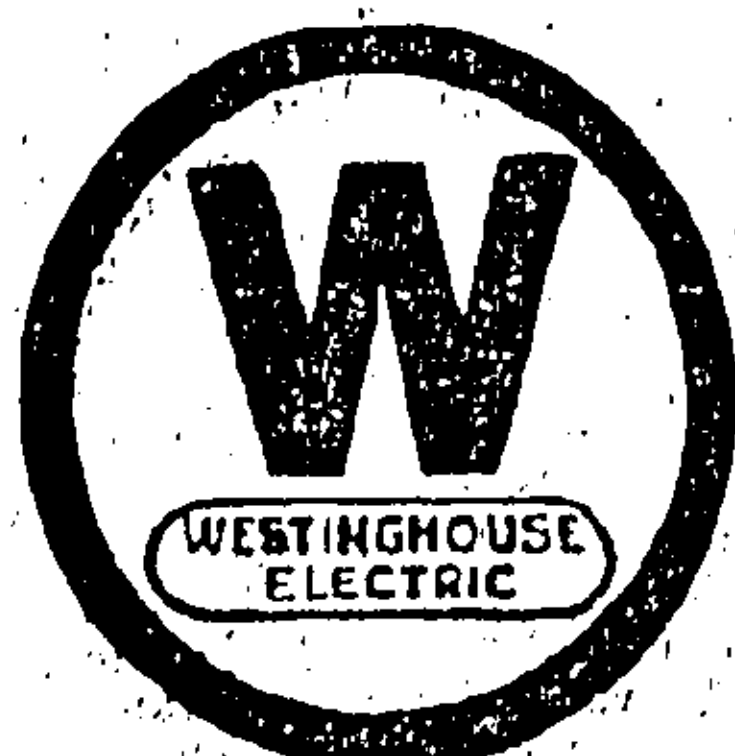
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SEQUEL TO RYNDAM CRUISE.

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There has been an interesting sequel in the United States to the round-the-world cruise of the liner Ryndam, known as the "floating university," which called at Singapore and other Eastern ports over a year ago.

Dr. James Lough, professor of psychology at the University of New York, who was in charge of the venture, has brought an action against the University claiming \$20,000 for alleged illegal dismissal.

The cruise was originally intended to be limited to male students, but insufficient support was received, and the cruise had to be thrown open, not only to girl students, but to a number of tourists as well. Discipline on the ship was rumoured to be unsatisfactory, and a number of students who misbehaved themselves in Japan had to be sent back from that country. There was no trouble in Singapore during the Ryndam's visit, but complaints were heard from the Dutch Indies and elsewhere regarding the conduct of some of the students.

The University authorities have admitted that the cruise was not a complete success, "mainly because there was a tendency on board for the students to spend too much time in social festivities and flirtation."

VIOLINIST BESIEGED AT ALBERT HALL.

DEMONSTRATION OVER THE
PLAYING OF HEIFETZ.

When Heifetz made his reappearance in England before commencing his tour of the East, he played at the Albert Hall to a large audience.

They were rewarded by playing of a quality one can hear from few, if any other, living violinists. Heifetz is unquestionably the greatest of the young generation of players.

One remembers for long the silvery sweetness of his tone on the upper strings, the faultless roundness of his cantabile in middle-register passages, his amazingly perfect "stops" and harmonics, and his polished phrasing.

No great classic figured in his recital; the major works were by Grieg (the C Minor sonata) and Lalo (the familiar "Symphonie Espagnole"), both played with the co-operation of Mr. Isidor Achorn, with the greatest charm of tone and perfection of style.

The smaller pieces showed still more clearly the exquisite finish of the artist's playing.

After he had given five encores people still shouted for more, and crowded on to the platform so thickly that the violinist barely had bow length for his last encore.

MOTOR COMBINE.

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION
TEMPORARILY HELD UP.

New York, June 26.

The attorneys for the minority preference stock holders of Dodge Brothers, Incorporated, have obtained a temporary injunction against the proposed amalgamation with the Chrysler Company.

A message from New York, dated May 30, said that an enormous amalgamation of motor-car interests has been brought off through the Chrysler Corporation's acquisition of Dodge Brothers. The joint capital of the new organisation, whose car production will rank next to the General Motors Corporation and Ford's factories, will be \$600,000,000. The deal was concluded between the principals of the two firms, Mr. Clarence Dillon, of Dodge Brothers, and Mr. Walter Chrysler.

They locked themselves up in a hotel suite for three days before calling in lawyers and accountants to complete the arrangements.

WOMAN'S WORLD FOR OUR LADY READERS.



Miss Lydia du Pont, daughter of the Wilmington, millionaire, Alexis Felix du Pont, took the role of the Duchess of Delaware in the Court of the Mediterranean, a pageant held at San Antonio, Texas, in connexion with the recent observance of the anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto.

The Future.

AND SHORT-HAND TYPISTS.

A business friend who had found it necessary to reduce his staff said to me recently, "I kept on Miss Jones and Miss Gibson. They're smart girls, and it is so difficult to get a really efficient shorthand-typist nowadays."

From this we are to take it that business is losing its appeal to girls?

It is obvious that each Monday morning sees the enrolment of new recruits to the already great army of business girls, but it is also a fact that many girls, after a few years of service as shorthand-typists, private secretaries, or filing clerks, are handing in their resignations and opening little shops of their own.

The girl of to-day who is really keen and ambitious and who is out for success finds that there is practically no scope for advancement in that sphere of commerce governed by men.

At eighteen a girl may start her business life as a stenographer, or any other of the lesser positions; and at twenty-three, if she is still in business, she will be doing exactly the same work as when she commenced.

The opinion of the average business man is that a girl does not want a progressive position. He will not—or cannot—bring himself to believe that the keen, ambitious girl is serious in her intention to carve for herself a tiny niche in the commercial world. He engages her to fill a position of small responsibility; and, however hard the girl may work, however enthusiastic she may appear, he merely con-

gratulates himself upon having secured an efficient worker, and increases her salary.

Ambitious Girls.

The business man does not realise that a girl may be equally as ambitious as the young male clerk on whom he is keeping an eye with a view to promotion. That six out of ten girls are content to remain shorthand-typists and filing clerks blinds him to the fact that the other four are out for a progressive position. Consequently, when the question of staff promotion arises, the girl is never or very rarely considered.

Thus, after years of efficient services, the go-ahead girl is disillusioned. Because of the presence of the male element her efforts are not given the recognition she desires. The competition from the opposite sex is extremely great, and so the girl turns to a field where this competition is absent, or at any rate less rife.

That is why so many girls are taking the plunge and opening out as hairdressers, photographers, house decorators, milliners, and proprietors of little shops where one may buy delightful odds and ends.

You can find these shops all over the country.

They are essentially feminine. They demand a feminine touch. Thus, in contrast to the work on the masculine side of the commercial world, the girl who adopts any one of the foregoing callings finds that her sex is one of the essentials of success rather than an hindrance.

EDWARD BRUNTON.

Tennis Racquet Tips.

SOME SIMPLE RULES.

A good tennis racquet, as most players know in these days, is a very expensive article, but what is not so generally realised is that it is also very fragile and sensitive.

Being composed solely of gut, an article which is used in many delicate scientific instruments, and several pieces of wood held together with glue, it deserves, and it generally receives,

Damp and heat are the great enemies of a racquet, and the observance of the following simple rules will avoid many disasters.

Never keep a racquet near the outside wall of a house.

If it gets wet dry it thoroughly with a soft cloth, and put it in a press, but without its waterproof cover, until it is quite dry. Never dry in front of a fire.

If obliged to play in the rain, rubbing the gut with a slice of raw onion will save damage to the strings to a certain extent.

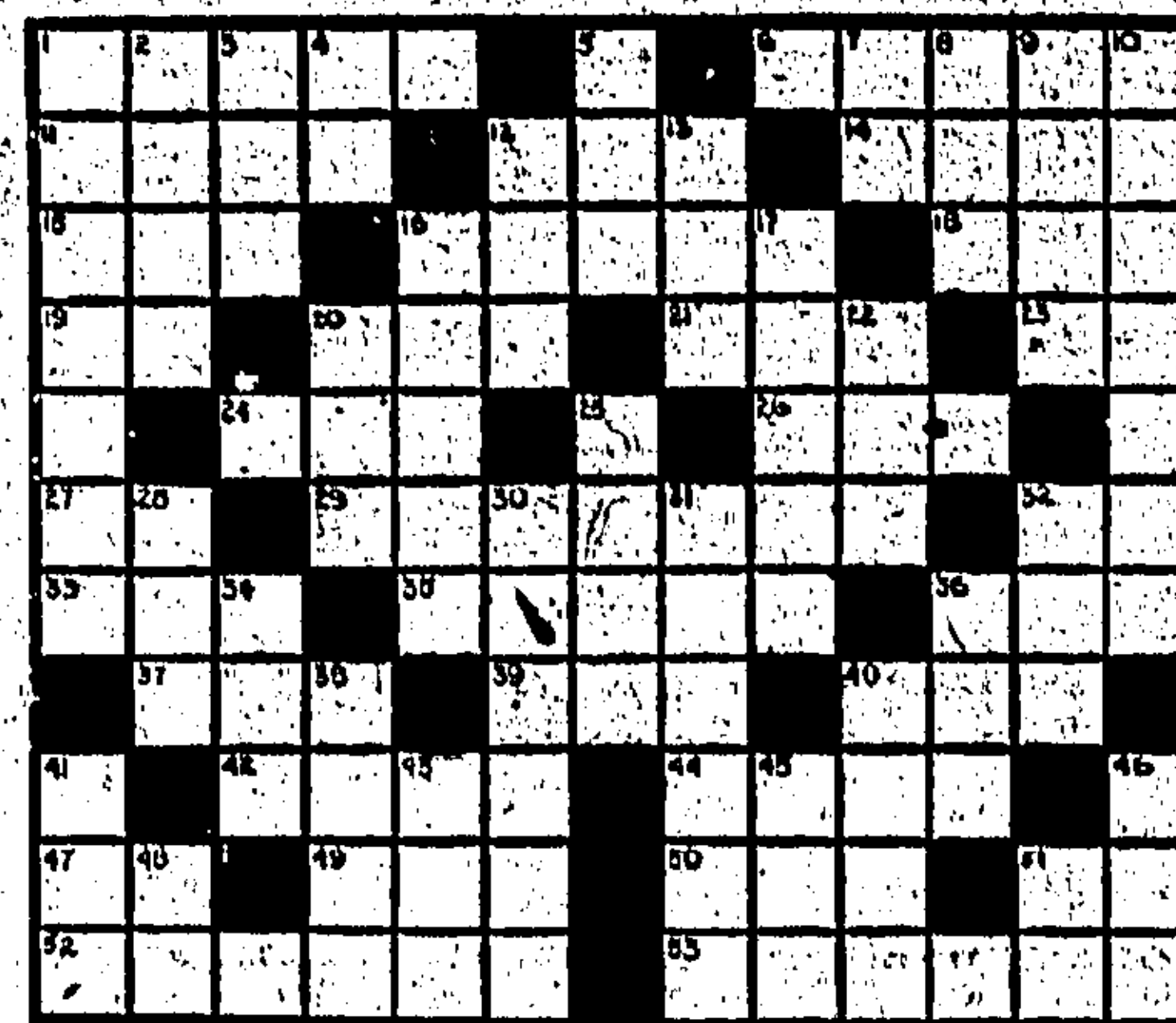
Always carry it to and from the courts in a case or waterproof cover, and return it to its press immediately on your return home.

Broken strings should be repaired at once, otherwise the racquet will warp and get out of shape.

Never throw your racquet on the grass or leave it lying or even with its head resting on the court. The gut will absorb the moisture from the ground, and the strings will break. Besides, the courts are often dressed with chemicals that quickly perish the gut.

Whoever first introduced the now universal custom of picking up the balls with the head of the racquet has been a decided benefactor of the sports dealer.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

- 1 Who wrote the most famous story dealing with slaves?
- 2 Who was the leader of the Bolsheviks when they first seized control of Russia?
- 3 Rabbit.
- 4 Flightless sea bird.
- 5 Fastidious.
- 6 Before.
- 7 Who was the composer of the opera, "Aida"?
- 8 Long bench in a church.
- 9 Behold.
- 10 To place.
- 11 Unit.
- 12 What is the abbreviation for "Spanish"?
- 13 To sunburn.
- 14 To pull along.
- 15 Dolly.
- 16 Assistant clergyman.
- 17 Abbreviation for "railroad."
- 18 Affirmative vote.
- 19 Flavour.
- 20 Bed.
- 21 Venomous snake.
- 22 Tanner's vessel.
- 23 Any flat fish.
- 24 Who was the inventor of the sewing machine?
- 25 Tiny particle.
- 26 Part of verb to be.
- 27 Lair of a beast.
- 28 Sheltered place.
- 29 Exclamation of laughter.
- 30 Vexes.
- 31 Any stanza of six lines.

- 4 You and I.
- 5 Concerning.
- 6 Half an em.
- 7 Frost bite.
- 8 Frozen deserts.
- 9 What famous summer resort is in Rhode Island?
- 10 Joined.
- 11 Skin.
- 12 Who was the Italian goddess of beauty?
- 13 To bury.
- 14 Membranous bag.
- 15 Aurora.
- 16 Fluid rock.
- 17 Meadow.
- 18 Black bird.
- 19 Sums.
- 20 To steal.
- 21 Tree.
- 22 Eccentric wheel.
- 23 Seed bags.
- 24 Accomplishes.
- 25 Stout.
- 26 Tiny.
- 27 Golf device.
- 28 Feline animal.
- 29 Myself.
- 30 Masculine pronoun.

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QUEEN'S THEATRE.

JOHN GILBERT'S THRILLER.

John Gilbert, the famous star of "The Big Parade," "Flesh and the Devil," and many other outstanding productions comes to the Queen's Theatre from to-day till Saturday in "Twelve Miles Out," a thrilling picture of the everlasting war between revenue officers and smugglers.

"Twelve Miles Out" is one of the fastest adventure stories of the season, and John Gilbert's latest picture. Adapted from a famous stage play by William Anthony McGuire, it comes to the screen with an added dramatic

appeal. It tells the story of rum-runners revenue men and the kidnapping of a beautiful girl. Through it all runs an appealing love story. As the gay, dashing young daredevil, Gilbert has an ideal role. He stages desperate battles on the high seas, and becomes a faction in an amazing intrigue. Joan Crawford is the heroine, and Ernest Torrence also has an important part to play as a villain who is a strange mixture of sinister traits and whimsical humour. Others in the excellent supporting cast are Tom O'Brien, who played with Gilbert in "The Big Parade," Eileen Percy and Edward Earle.

Miss Cherie Valentine and Miss Tomasta Birdwell who have been delighting Queen's Theatre audiences since Sunday with their eccentric dance items, will continue to appear nightly until Saturday at the 9.20 p.m. performances, in a complete change of programme.

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6746 Part 5—2nd movement—(Concluded) Un poco adagio (Rondo)
Part 6—3rd movement—(Concluded)

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5046 Part 3—2nd movement—Poco adagio cantabile
Part 4—3rd movement—Rondo all'ongarese

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hindle and son wish to convey their thanks for the many expressions of sympathy and beautiful floral tributes from their many friends, also the Rev. Bros. of St. Joseph's College, the staff and children of Quarry Bay School and members of the Tai Koo Club during their recent sad bereavement. They also wish to thank the doctor and sisters of the Victoria Hospital for their kindness to their loving son 'Billy'.

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1928.

THE NO-WAR PACT.

The American scheme for the outlawry of war has now so far advanced that it has been found possible to issue the draft of the Treaty, containing such revisions of the original plan as have been deemed necessary to meet the viewpoints of the Governments which have sought some modification of the proposals. In its new form, the pact is one to which no peace-loving nation should hesitate to adhere in principle. Mr. Kellogg's view is that the Treaty does not in any way restrict or impair the right of self-defence and that there is no necessary inconsistency between the Covenant of the League of Nations and the ideal which the pact represents. Moreover, it is now definitely laid down that if a State resorts to war in violation of the Treaty, the other signatories are released from their obligations towards that particular State. In these circumstances, any nation which deliberately set its face against signing the Kellogg Treaty would certainly place itself under suspicion. Even now, of course, there may be need for further revision of the pact, in order to make it widely acceptable, but any such modification would be on points of detail rather than on any issue of principle.

If we have any regret in the matter it is that this movement should have originated outside the League of Nations. Not that we would desire to deny the United States the honour of having initiated it, but for the simple reason that the League was established on the very basis of favouring peaceful means of settling international disputes. The machinery of the League was

available for the originating of any concrete schemes towards that end, and the United States would certainly have lost no prestige rather would she have gained in European eyes—had she abandoned her attitude of aloofness and worked in and through the League to attain the end she had in view. Fortunately, however, none of the members of the League has taken any umbrage because America has chosen to institute her own scheme. Such plans, however, must naturally depend for their success on the creation of a state of international confidence. The signing of documents cannot of itself ensure peace; in the last resort it comes down to a matter of the integrity of the signatories. Peoples rather than Governments or Parliaments must believe in the dictum that war is wrong and that it can secure no lasting settlement of disputes between nations. The "peace habit" must be so cultivated that there would be a natural and an instant denunciation of any nation which displayed a bellicose attitude in dealing with any controversy which might arise with another country. Unless that spirit can be engendered, the signing of No-War Treaties will be an utterly worthless procedure.

So far as Britain is concerned, it has been made abundantly clear that she is heart and soul with the United States on the basic principles of the Treaty, but she has naturally to see to it that she does not surrender her rights as a nation which has special Imperial interests to safeguard. France does not appear over-enthusiastic at the moment, mainly because she has understandings with other nations which have not yet been invited to subscribe to the pact. She also wants to make her position sure. But, whatever views may be held on the value of the Treaty, we cannot imagine any nation deliberately asserting that it disagrees with the principle underlying the pact, for that would be tantamount to positive support of war as an instrument of national policy.

The Jervis Bay Affair.

Mercantile marine officers are not, as a rule, scare-mongers, and we wonder, therefore, if the full facts of the disturbing incidents on board the s.s. Jervis Bay transpired on the liner's arrival at Colombo. Many curious features are contained in the stories told by Capt. Daniels and his brother-officers, but among them appears no obviously adequate explanation of the sensational alarm given by wireless messages sent out from the liner last week. It is astonishing that eight men, however desperate, could throw a 14,000-ton liner into a panic if all other circumstances were normal. We are told the stowaways invaded the passenger saloons, that a general melee ensued before they were overpowered and placed under hatches; that while incarcerated, they set fire to bedding, and that the hose was turned on, effectively quelling their violence. The fire subjected the vessel to imminent peril for two reasons; the room in which they were confined was closely adjacent to the electric cables, vital to the steering of the vessel, while beneath was a large oil fuel tank extremely dangerous in the event of fire. But it was after the mattress fire had been put out that the captain wirelessed for the aid of a warship, while, as far as we can see, no effort was made to remove the perpetrators of the trouble to a part of the ship where they would have been safe. It is also striking that passengers had to volunteer to guard the stowaways on a ship possessing a European crew of over a hundred. Captain Daniels emphatically denied that the crew was involved in the disturbances, but though that may be so, there seems definite indication that the crew were reluctant to guard men who were endangering the vessel. To use a hackneyed phrase, it is easy to be wise after the event. The master of a ship has certain grave responsibilities. Faced with a critical situation, he may have to risk one of two things—being unnecessarily alarmist, or of being accused of not having taken due precautions. Undoubtedly, the wise master would prefer to be called over the coals, if this

DAY BY DAY.

I LOVE EVERYTHING THAT'S OLD—
OLD FRIENDS, OLD TIMES, OLD MAN-
NERS, OLD BOOKS, OLD WINE.—Gold-
smith.

A British case of typhoid was notified yesterday.

The Ben Line s.s. Benarty, from Home, Straits and Philippines ports, is due here to-morrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Novarra, which left Shanghai at noon yesterday, is due here at noon on Friday.

The s.s. Matang, built for the Straits Steamship Company at the Kowloon Dock, sailed for Singapore yesterday to be handed over to her owners, after successful trials.

A number of Europeans, recruited at Home for service with the Hongkong Police Force, recently arrived in the Colony. They are Messrs. Gull, McKny, Pockson, Dall, Galvin, Blakey, Hunter and Fraser.

To-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council is being held in the Sanitary Board room at the Post Office buildings. This is necessary by reason of the building operations which are at present proceeding at the Colonial Secretariat.

During the absence on leave of Captain A. J. L. Whyte, Royal Engineers, Lieut. R. F. Wright, Hongkong, Singapore, Brigade, Royal Artillery, acts as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.). Captain Whyte is, it is understood, going to Weihaiwei.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave 15 arrivals and 23 departures, with British holding top place. Tonnage was comparatively low and freights poor, the British return under both headings being less than 3,000 tons. The heavy cargoes inward were rice by Norwegian vessels and the highest throughs, Japanese and Norwegian. At 9 a.m. there remained 61 vessels in harbour, of which 22 were British.

SWATOW OFFICIALS IN
CONFERENCE.GENERAL HSU OUTLINES
FUTURE TASKS.

Swatow, June 21.
The Conference of Civil and Military Officials opened five days ago. The first session was addressed by the Chairman, General Hsu King-tang, who is in control of the Eastern District of the province.

After welcoming the delegates, General Hsu made a brief defence of the present system of government in the province. This has been described as a return to a kind of feudal regime. General Hsu, however, insisted that the division of the province into four, each under the control of a high military official, was in no way to be understood as a division of spoils among the generals of the recent campaigns, but a division of labour with a view to the speedy and complete reconstruction of the province. He regards it as a temporary measure to be in force only until the necessary rehabilitation is carried through successfully.

General Hsu then reviewed the chief tasks before the Conference, the first of which is the drawing up of measures to root out the remnants of Communist organisations and to secure law and order. Next come measures leading to economic recovery, including assistance to ravaged districts, and the development of the scheme of a local militia. The address concluded with emphasis on the essential place of a constructive policy in the completing of the Revolution. Although at first much destructive work had to be put through, it is time now to consolidate the gains of the movement and to reconstruct in place of what has been successfully broken down.

The daily sessions of the Conference have been taken up partly with routine reports by district magistrates of conditions in their several districts, partly with discussion of the proposals brought by members before the Conference to deal with the main questions for which it has been called.—Our Own Correspondent.

is ultimately entailed, for an over-estimation of a danger, than for an under-estimation. However, the Jervis Bay affair has several peculiar features difficult to understand, and we feel there must have been some other danger apparent in Captain Daniels' mind which has not been disclosed.

ENROLMENT OF A NEW
SOLICITOR.MR. WAI-CHIU HUNG OF
MESSRS. DEACONS.

Mr. Wai-chiu Hung, nephew of Mr. H. K. Hung, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Deacons, was enrolled as a solicitor of the Supreme Court by the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, this morning.

In applying for Mr. Hung jur., to be "approved admitted and enrolled as a solicitor," the acting Attorney General, Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., said that the applicant was bound as an articled clerk on November 28, 1922, to Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. W.E.L. Shenton and Mr. H. K. Hung, for a period of five years. He served with them until June 19, when he left for England where he pursued his legal studies with Messrs. Gibson and Weldon, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., the agents of his principal's firm. While in London the applicant attended legal classes for six months, conducted by Messrs. Gibson and Weldon. Mr. Hung remained with them until he returned to Hongkong on June 7, last year, when he again worked with his principal's firm.

Sir Henry Pollock referred to an affidavit filed by Mr. H.K. Hung which showed that the applicant was a natural-born British subject, having been born in Hongkong on August 4, 1906.

Speaking with regard to the final examinations, Sir Henry remarked that he was one of the three examiners and he was happy to be able to say that the applicant passed his examinations with credit.

In admitting Mr. Wai-chiu Hung, his Lordship said he had very great pleasure in according to the application of the Attorney General. From what he had said and the way in which the applicant had passed his examinations he (his Lordship) could not only express the hope but the certainty that Mr. Wai-chiu Hung would have a successful career in the Colony.

RICE STARCH IN
PEPPER.YAU MATI SHOPKEEPER
FINED.

The master of a grocery shop in Yau mati was summoned by the Sanitary Department, before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court this morning, for selling pepper which had been adulterated. The defendant produced a receipt for a quantity of pepper which he said he had purchased from a shop in Mongkok and remarked that he was not aware that it had been diluted.

It was stated that the pepper which was sold to an Inspector by the defendant contained 30 per cent. rice starch. It was possible, after having obtained the name of the firm from whom the defendant purchased the pepper, that action would be taken against them, but the defendant in the present case was responsible for all pepper sold in his shop.

His Worship said that under the circumstances a fine of \$10 would meet the case.

COLONY'S RATEABLE
VALUE.STILL STEADILY ON THE
INCREASE.

The report on the assessment for the year 1928-29 shows that the rateable value of the Colony has increased from \$29,016,439 to \$30,895,447, an addition of 475 per cent.

During the past ten years, the increase in rateable value has been \$14,090,646, or 86.42 per cent. The present valuation is higher than for any year during that period.

The report states that the number of tenements reported to be vacant averaged about 824 monthly, as compared with 445 last year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TRAFFIC CONTROL.

[To The Editor of Hongkong
Telegraph.]

Sir,—May I suggest through your columns to the Traffic Authorities that the policeman, who so leisurely and (since the admirable improvement by the P.W.D.) unnecessarily switches on red and green lights at the corner of Stubbs and Morrison Gap Roads in the intervals of watching coolies at work on Morrison Hill, might be much more usefully employed at the very dangerous bottle-neck temporarily formed two hundred yards distant by the work in progress at the Naval Hospital entrance?—Yours, etc., E. R. C.
Hongkong, June 27th, 1928.

The Very Idea!

The Long Arm of Coincidence:—A Wimbledon reader writes to a Home paper:—"Some twenty years ago, while motorizing near my Scottish home, I met a carriage and pair and the horses took fright, with the result that the carriage was wrecked and its occupants, an old lady and her companion, badly frightened but not seriously injured."

"Two years ago I bought a house in Wimbledon, and its late occupant, also a Scot, allowed an old retainer of the family to remain for a time in some rooms above the garage. One day I was talking to the old man and learned that he was the coachman whose horses had taken fright at my motor. On returning to my hotel I mentioned the coincidence to a lady staying there. 'Well,' she exclaimed, 'how curious! I knew the former occupants of your new house very well indeed, and I was the old lady's companion when the accident occurred.'"

A couple of tramps, from a remote district were having a meal together in a restaurant. Realising that mustard was to be had for the taking, Mike helped himself not wisely but too well.

"What's the matter with you?" asked his friend, as the tears poured down Mike's cheeks.

"I'm thinkin' of me father who was hanged 15 years ago in Ireland," was the mournful response. "Have some mustard."

Then as his friend in turn began to weep—"What's the matter with ye, Michael?"—he asked.

"Oh, nothin'," replied his friend. "Only I'm cryin' because ye weren't hanged with your damn father!"

Policeman at Highgate: I separated the defendant.

Barrister at Bow County Court: Did you give your name to the policeman? Man: No, he took it.

Judge Cluer, to a fruit hawker at Whitechapel: We never know what happens to the good fruit at the front of your stalls.

Willesden magistrate: The bathroom is a common room for every member of the household, and no one is entitled to use it for an unlawful purpose, such as storing coal.

Motorist accused of obstruction at Wendstone: I was in a solicitor's office; you know how long those fellows keep you.

Tradition smashing is becoming quite popular among English historians. C. J. S. Thompson, in his recently published "Mysteries of History," throws the cold light of skepticism on many of the picturesque legends favoured in the school histories for centuries. Among these are:

That the Duke of Clarence, by order of his brother, the King, was thrust head foremost into a butt of Malmsey wine and drowned.

That King John died of eating too many peaches.

That Henry I died from stuffing himself with lampreys (eels).

Mr. Thompson, irreverently prying into the evidence, concludes that the Duke of Clarence died from poison placed in a cup of Malmsey wine; that King John was carried off by an ordinary attack of pneumonia, and that Henry I expired painfully but peacefully of ptomaine poisoning.

This is one of the late Lady Beaverbrook's stories told of a politician who, making a house-to-house canvass, came to a farmhouse, where he saw an elderly woman standing at the gate.

"Is your husband at home, madam?" he inquired.

"Yes," responded the woman.

"Might I have the pleasure of seeing him?"

"He's down in the pasture burying the dog."

"I am very sorry indeed to learn of the death of your dog," came in sympathising tones from the candidate. "What killed him?"

"He wore himself out barking at candidates," snapped the woman.

A Home schoolboy's composition on "Florence Nightingale" states that "The Florence Nightingale was born in the year 1855, the year of the Crimean war, it always used to warn the English if the enemy was never in this way, it used to fly about from place to place and then when it saw them it would fly back to the English and make an officer look and it used to fly at the head of the army and lead the way. It died in the year 1906. The result is we have now what are called messenger birds that is that people take a pigeon and pin a letter under its wing and on his leg they put a silver or leather ring."

HONGKONG POSTAL FIGURES.

BIG MAIL INCREASES LAST YEAR.

STAMP SALES HIGHER.

The report of the Postmaster General of Hongkong for 1927 shows that the number of mail receptacles of Hongkong origin dispatched during the year was 85,159 as compared with 81,863 in 1926—an increase of 3,296; the number received was 43,683 as compared with 38,262—an increase of 5,421.

Receptacles in transit, including those to and from British and Foreign men-of-war, numbered 194,200 as against 186,806 in 1926—an increase of 7,394. 5,792 steamers carrying mails arrived and 6,414 left, an increase of 1,392 and 2,986 over the previous year's figures.

Registered Articles.

The number of registered articles handled amounted to 883,177 as compared with 880,721 in 1926—a decrease of 2,456.

The figures for insured letters were 17,648 and 20,236 respectively—a decrease of 2,588.

The decrease in the number of insured letters was due to the fact that some countries are now forwarding insured letters direct to China in closed sacks.

Parcels, ordinary and insured, which were dealt with reached a total of 424,047 as against 555,354 in 1926—a decrease of 131,307.

An increase of 10,451 parcels (attributable to the increase of H. M. Forces) was exchanged with London. This is not the actual increase, as parcels for the Continent of Europe hitherto sent via London were during the greater part of 1927 sent via Marseilles thus increasing the total under the heading of "Miscellaneous" by 6,174.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue from postal services was \$767,250.13, being an increase of \$68,644.

The expenditure totalled \$336,885.20, or \$73,110.25 more than the previous year.

The revenue from the sale of postage stamps has almost doubled during the past ten years, being \$739,463.31 last year, compared with \$373,463.31 in 1918.

The Money Order Office transactions show the following increases:—Money Orders, \$4,885 10s. 6d.; British Postal Orders issued, 2,603 4s.; British Postal Orders sold, 2,203 8s. 6d.

"ITALIA" DISASTER LATEST.

NOBLE'S PARTY ONLY LIKELY SURVIVORS.

Rome, June 26. The report that Cecconi, the injured mechanic, has been rescued, has not yet been confirmed.

Paris, June 26.

The Ministry of Marine has ordered the veteran explorer, Dr. Charcot, who was preparing to cruise along the coast of Greenland in his vessel *Pourquoi Pas?*, to proceed immediately to Spitzbergen to join in the search for Captain Amundsen and Commander Guilbaud.

Spare Parts Wanted.

Stockholm, June 26. Captain Lundborg, whose machine overturned after the rescue of General Noble, and is marooned with the rest of the Noble party, has asked that spare parts be dropped in a parachute.

Another Polar monoplane, also a De Havilland Moth plane will be sent to Spitzbergen specially equipped for landing on small areas of ice.

Hopes for Others Fading.

Oslo, June 26. A telegram from the relief ship "Quest" says that the rescue of the rest of General Noble's party and Captain Lundborg is not likely for three or four weeks when it is hoped the ice will break up sufficiently to permit the landing of seaplane.

Hopes for the saving of Dr. Malmgren, and Commanders Marlano and Zappi (the walking party), are fading. Air reconnaissances have been fruitless. The party was only provisioned till the 21st.—*Reuter*.

So great is a plague of cock-chafers in the Limburg district of Belgium that one franc for every thousand insects killed is paid by the authorities.

A third man has been detained at Maidstone in connexion with the death at Brighton of Mr. Friend Ernest Smith, 67, a retired druggist.

COLONY'S BETTER OUTLOOK.

INTERESTING FIGURES FOR 1927.

INCOME ABOVE OUTGOINGS BY BIG SUM.

LESS LIQUOR REVENUE.

The improved conditions in Hongkong last year are reflected in the annual report on the finances of the Colony for 1927, which shows that the total revenue was \$21,344,636, which was \$337,139 more than the estimate, and \$212,954 more than the previous twelve months.

There were also considerable decreases in expenditure, with the result that the year closed with a credit balance of \$3,985,761.57.

Tables for the past five years show that for 1927 there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to \$499,471, this being the first time a surplus had been shown since 1923, when the excess totalled \$3,211,858.

The Increases.

Compared with 1926, there were increases under all heads of revenue except Miscellaneous Receipts and Land Sales, the most notable being an increase of \$1,227,781 in Licences and Internal Revenue.

The principal sub-heads showing excess over the estimates were as follows:—Assessed Taxes, \$47,159; Forfeitures, \$25,943; Hawkers Licences, \$20,483; Liquor Licences, \$41,445; Opium Monopoly, \$344,371; Medical Examination of Emigrants, \$60,109; Post Office Message Fees, \$53,838; Post Office Postage, \$47,109; K.C.R. Passenger Service, Passenger, Foreign Line, \$107,184; K.C.R. Goods Service, Goods, Foreign Line, \$26,680; K.C.R. Auxiliary Operations Foreign Haulage, \$67,819; Leased Lands (Crown Rent), \$36,691; Interest, \$263,987; Compensation in lieu of Rates, \$27,052; Other Miscellaneous Receipts, \$308,712.

The above increases may be attributed generally to the great improvement in local trading conditions. The Railway increases are due to the resumption of the through service to Canton and the large increase in interest was brought about by the transfer of accumulated interest on the money deposited in London towards the cost of the Singapore Base.

The transfer to revenue of profit on exchange and the surplus of the Local Loan Sinking Fund resulted in the Other Miscellaneous Receipts item, and increased sales of opium accounted for the increase under heading of Opium Monopoly.

The Deficits.

The principal sub-heads of revenue showing deficits compared with the estimates were as follows:—Liquor Duties, \$310,195; Stamp Duties, \$383,088; Tobacco Duties, \$73,989; K.C.R. Passenger Service, Passengers, Home Line, \$37,982; Rent of Buildings, \$20,478; Land Sales, \$156,317. The new liquor duties failed to bring in the revenue anticipated and stamp duties proved to be overestimated. The deficit in K.C.R. passenger service is more than offset by the increases in other sub-heads of railway revenue. Land Sales proved to be considerably less than was expected.

Less Expenditure.

The total expenditure brought to account amounted to \$20,846,065, being \$149,637 less than the estimate and \$2,679,651 less than the expenditure in 1926.

The principal heads showing savings were as follows:—Junior Clerical Service, \$27,307; Post Office, \$20,738; Harbour Department, \$105,025; Fire Brigade, \$40,449; Police Force, \$87,460; Medical Department, \$34,459; Sanitary Department, \$107,203; Education Department, \$72,520; Public Works Department, \$183,164; Public Works Extraordinary, \$739,879; Military Contribution, \$31,112; Hongkong Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, \$40,000; Charge On Account of Public Debt, \$259,657.

The savings in the Harbour Department were chiefly due to overestimating the coal and oil fuel requirements, the actual expenditure on this item being over \$61,000 below the estimate. Only one instalment was paid on the new launch to replace the "Victoria" and in consequence a sum of \$25,360 lapsed on this item.

Savings in the Fire Brigade vote were mainly owing to personnel being below the authorised establishment and to the non-arrival of one of the light motor pumps provided for in the

(Continued on Page 11.)

SUPREME COURT CLAIMS.

OVER \$7,000,000 LAST YEAR.

STATISTICS FOR 1927.

Interesting figures of a year's litigation are given in the annual report of the Registrar of the Supreme Court for 1927, which shows that no fewer than 2,267 civil actions were instituted during the year. There were made in these actions totalled over seven million dollars.

Original Jurisdiction.

Four hundred and ten actions were instituted in this division of the Court during the year 1927, as against 515 in 1926. One hundred and eighty five were disposed of during the year and 80 were settled or withdrawn before trial as against 283 and 95 respectively in 1926.

The claims amounted to \$6,669,108.43. The debts and damages recovered amounted to \$2,651,486.11 as against \$4,469,824.74 in 1926.

The fees collected amounted to \$18,766.80 as against \$20,605.75 in 1926.

Summary Jurisdiction.

One thousand eight hundred and fifty seven actions were instituted during the year as against 2,901 in 1926.

The cases were disposed of as follows:—Settled or withdrawn 447; judgment for the plaintiff 861; judgment for the defendant 46; nonsuit 8, struck off, dismissed or lapsed 47, and pending 448; as against 867, 1,342, 71, 18, 64 and 549 respectively in 1926.

The claims amounted to \$567,994.12 as against \$728,417.75 in 1926, and the amounts recovered were \$251,590.09 as against \$353,745.39 in 1926.

The number of Rent Distress Warrants issued was 1,334 representing unpaid rents amounting to \$307,287.79, of which \$80,699.92 was recovered by enforced sales in 477 Warrants; as against 1,623, \$437,268.48 and \$128,283.06 respectively in 1926. Eight hundred and thirteen Warrants were withdrawn on settlement between the parties as against 1,060 in 1926, and the remaining Warrants were cancelled or otherwise disposed of.

The fees collected amounted to \$20,966.70 as against \$28,253.60 in 1926.

Criminal Cases.

There were 112 cases and 199 persons committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, as against 73 and 118 respectively in 1926.

The number of the persons actually indicted was 199 of whom 112 were convicted, 47 were acquitted, 39 discharged (case abandoned), and one bail forfeited. In 1926 the figures were respectively 118, 74, 18 and 25.

Ten Appeals.

Ten appeals were lodged during the year. Of the ten, two were dismissed, none was granted, six are pending and the remaining two were withdrawn or settled.

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Sixteen actions were instituted during the year. One was tried. (Continued on Page 11.)

HONGKONG TRADE LOAN.

MORE THAN \$15,000,000 ADVANCED.

ABOUT ONE-HALF IS STILL OUTSTANDING.

INTEREST ARREARS.

Interesting facts and figures relative to the Hongkong Trade Loan which was issued in 1926 to assist local merchants and others during the period of exceptional financial stringency are included in a report issued by the Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer), which is to be laid before the Legislative Council to-morrow. It is disclosed in the report that the total number of loans issued under the scheme was 278, of which 32 were redeemed in 1926 and 82 in 1927, leaving 164 loans outstanding.

The interest in arrears at the end of 1926 was \$117,309.42, and at the end of 1927, \$208,818.46.

In connexion with the scheme, loans obtained in London by the Hongkong Government total \$1,800,000, of which \$400,000 was repaid in 1926 and \$550,000 last year, the total outstanding under this head now being \$850,000.

The Total Loans.

The total loans issued in Hongkong under the scheme, on the security of mortgages, were \$15,624,588.46, and of this sum redemptions totalling \$2,604,930 were effected in 1926 and \$4,845,879.76 in 1927.

The amount written off as irrecoverable is \$70,883.70, so that at the end of 1927 the loans outstanding totalled \$8,102,895.

The overdraft with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on December 31st last, in connexion with the scheme, was \$7,638,676.65.

London Borrowings.

It is explained in the report that the necessary funds were obtained by borrowing in London from the Straits Settlements Government, the West African Commission and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, security being afforded to the lenders by Ordinance No. 13 of 1926 which made the Loan a charge against the Colony's Revenue.

Loans were issued locally on the security of mortgages on lands or shares with two or three exceptions. A Committee appointed for the purpose received applications and made their recommendations as a result of which 278 loans were issued, the first being made on 16th November, 1925.

No Undue Pressure.

All loans were limited to a period of two years and a number fell due for repayment in the latter part of the year under review. It was decided, however, to refrain from applying any undue pressure to borrowers in view of the fact that although the financial situation had improved considerably there still existed a stringency which warranted the renewal of many loans on a month to month basis.

On the other hand, a number of mortgagors found it convenient to

(Continued on Next Column.)

SWATOW BUS CO. FAILS.

CONCERN HANDED OVER TO EMPLOYEES.

MUNICIPAL ORDER.

Syngow, June 21. The Motor Bus Company which was started earlier in the year failed some weeks ago, partly because it could not meet the heavy taxation which was put on it, and partly because it had only a very inefficient system of checking the fares taken by the conductors. The buses were extensively used and have been missed by the public.

On the failure of the Company, the Municipality put up the monopoly to run buses to auction, but although a company was prepared to take over the concern, no conclusion could be made to the negotiations because the new concern was not prepared to take on the arrears of taxation claimed from the old, nor could an agreement be made as to buying the old buses.

Meanwhile, the Engineers' Labour Union got to work, and moved the Political Council of the 5th Army to "introduce" them to the Municipality. It was urged that they were without means of livelihood, and the Municipality had to hand over the business to them, without yet receiving the arrears of taxation, and apparently without compensation to the old Company for taking their buses.

This very unsatisfactory proceeding is presumably regarded as a temporary measure, though what final arrangements can be made is by no means clear.—Our Own Correspondent.

SWANS WHICH DISLIKED PUBLICITY.

FAMILY OF 9 DISAPPEARS.

East Molesey, June 1. The two swans of the Embury who have achieved fame by having seven cygnets are evidently annoyed at the publicity they have received and have disappeared into thin air.

For months they sat in the cunningly contrived nest of straw provided for them on a little island at the end of a garden. Two days ago, a mighty squeaking announced the arrival of the seven little ones.

Since then they have become increasingly popular as a free entertainment, until the climax was reached to-day, when newspaper representatives and camera men came down to see them.

With an indignant hiss father swan called upon his brood to prepare for embarkment. Four climbed on his back and three on the back of mother swan. Swiftly they disappeared up stream and have not since been seen. Publicity has broken up another home.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the Daily Express.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

- 1 Where are there still five million square miles of the world still unexplored?
- 2 Where has a hitherto unknown community been found inhabiting the crater of an extinct volcano?
- 3 How many panicles were deposited last year in the Gas Light and Coke Company's slot meters in England?
- 4 When was the Derby run in a snowstorm?
- 5 Where is there an oak which is believed to be nearly 2,000 years old?
- 6 What is the lowest temperature which chemists have been able to produce?
- 7 Who was the first person to cross the Channel by air?
- 8 How many languages are spoken throughout the world?
- 9 In what part of the British Isles is there a law, still unrepealed, prohibiting Scotsmen from residing there?
- 10 What famous scientist has recently classified twelve trades or occupations in a community of insects?
- 11 How can potatoes aid the production of synthetic rubber?
- 12 From what vegetable can the equivalent of cow's milk be obtained?

effect repayment before the expiry of two years, and the extent to which this was done is shown in the tables.

Foreclosure was resorted to in only one instance and no loss was sustained in this connexion.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

THE

Most Convenient Furnishing Establishment in Hong Kong

JUST ARRIVED.

FADELESS FABRICS

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CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
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TABLE LINEN AND TOWELS

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IN

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HONGKONG REALTY & TRUST

Company, Limited.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.

PROPERTY BROKERS.

TELEPHONE C. 4413.

EXCHANGE BUILDING

Energy!

"The longer I live the more I am certain that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy—irresistible determination, a purpose once fixed and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature a man without it."

Sir T. F. BUXTON, Bart.

The use of Sanatogen for a few weeks means an entire overhaul of the whole mechanism of Health. Sanatogen, by power of its two constituents—albumin and phosphorus—rebuilds every cell of your body, renews the blood, gives new strength and energy to the debilitated nerves and enables you to do twice as much twice as well. Sanatogen is a true conqueror of fatigue. Prof. Mann, formerly of Oxford University, writes:

"A building-up process goes on in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen."

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. Irritability, depression, sleeplessness, fatigue and all other symptoms of nervousness will quickly vanish and you will begin to enjoy better Health, greater Energy and a happier life.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all chemists and stores.



"Keep your eye on the speedometer, I don't want to walk any farther than the doctor ordered."

SALE OF JEWELLERY, WATCHES, FANCY GOODS, ETC.

at a SACRIFICE

We are removing from our present premises
(opposite main entrance of the Hongkong Hotel)
and have to sell the entire stock.

No reasonable offer refused.

Sale commences on 1st June, 1928.

SENNET FRERES, China Building,
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Cates
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PLYMOUTH GIN

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

HOCKS

An ideal summer beverage.

From the world famed

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Sole Agents—
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
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Preserve and decorate the Woodwork
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Obtainable at
All GROCERS & STOREKEEPERS.

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18, Connaught Road, Telephone C. 3120.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

PROLIFIC SCORING AT BRIGHTON.

(Continued from Page 1.)

E. T. Killick gave another fine display for Cambridge, hitting up 161 before losing his wicket. His off-cutting was a feature.

Sussex were 76 runs in arrears at the close of their first innings, and further steady batting by Cambridge put them in an almost impossible position. A fine effort to obtain the runs was however made, and 316 was showing on the board when the last wicket fell. Bowley played a prominent part in the effort, scoring 139.

O'CONNOR AND CRAWLEY.

Excellent Game Between Essex and Oxford.

O'Connor of Essex, and A. M. Crawley, Oxford's first wicket batsman, shared the honours in a keenly contested game at Colchester.

The match was drawn when matters had been evened up thanks to a fine second innings effort by the early Essex bats. The scores were:

Essex: 316 and 177 for 1 wicket.
Oxford U.: 337.

The feature of Essex's first innings was a magnificent display by O'Connor who hitting out freely contributed 157 to the total. He scored in his usual dashing style.

Oxford exceeded the Essex total by 21 runs, thanks to splendid batting by Crawley who scored 167 without giving a real chance. O'Connor bowled capably, only Crawley finishing him, in spite of which he returned the excellent figures of 5 wickets for 67 runs.

O'Connor made 65 (not out) in Essex's second innings.

SURREY HELD.

Drawn Match Against Somerset.

Uneven batting at Taunton in the match between Surrey and Somerset, gave the match few features. It ended in a draw, Surrey's attempt to force a win being hampered by rain. The scores were:

Surrey: 313 and 188 for 4 wickets (dec.).
Somerset: 232 and 74 for 1 wicket.

Surrey gained a lead of 269, and declared, but the match was brought to an early termination by rain.

KENT FORTUNATE.

Rain Upsets the Yorkshire Match.

Mitchell, the 23-year-old Yorkshire bat, gave a sterling display against Kent at Dover, but although he scored 113 in the first innings, and was top scorer in the second, Yorkshire were defeated on the first innings.

Kent had a narrow squeak and but for unfavourable weather might have been defeated. The scores were:

Yorkshire: 242 and 283 for 9 wickets (dec.).
Kent: 272 and 65 for 3 wickets.

Only Mitchell held his own against the Kent attack, although it suffered by the absence of Freeman, who was playing in the Test. Sutcliffe was also away, and the Yorkshire score would have looked poor but for some excellent batting by Mitchell who made 113.

Without any conspicuous individual effort, Kent exceeded the Yorkshire total, but a change came over the game when on a bad wicket, Yorkshire made 283 and declared. Mitchell contributed 59 to this total.

Kent lost 8 wickets for 65 runs when rain interrupted play.

FIRST GLAMORGAN 100.

But Leicester Gain First Innings Points.

The first century registered for Glamorgan this season was made by Bell against Leicestershire at Leicester, but in spite of this player's effort, the Welsh county were forced to concede first innings points, the scores being: Glamorgan: 303 and 115 for 2 wickets.
Leicestershire: 253 for 9 wickets (dec.).

UNEXPECTED WIN.

A. L. Hosie's Brilliant Effort.
Hampshire gained an astonishing victory over Middlesex by an

A PRIZE FOR ALL.

PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS AT
ST. ALBANS.

A golf tournament, which might almost be termed "the British close professional championship," will take place at St. Albans on July 11 and 12. The event is open to the 24 leading British professionals in the recent open championship at Sandwich. Mr. Samuel Ryder is presenting £500 in prize money for the tournament, which will be decided over 72 holes by strokes. All the participants will be guaranteed their expenses, and the allocation of the awards will mean a prize for every competitor.

Unfortunately three prominent players will not be able to take part, as Perry Alliss is in Berlin, while Compston and Aubrey Boomer, now on their way to America, will still be in the United States at the time of the tournament. Leaving out of account Compston, Alliss, and Boomer, who finished third, level fourth, and level sixth respectively in the open championship, the 24 players eligible for the Verulam meeting are:

Fred Robson (Cooden Beach).
W. H. Davies (Preston), F. Taggart (Wimslow), A. E. Whiting (Royal St. George's, Sandwich), Jack Smith (unattached), W. T. Twine (Broomley and Bickley), S. Burns (Cruden Bay), Syd Wingate (Temple Newsam), T. H. Cotton (Langley Park), George Duncan (Wentworth), Duncan McCulloch (Troon), Abe Mitchell (private, St. Albans), Tom Willlamson (Notts), James Ockenden (Hanger Hill), George Gadd (Roe-hampton), R. A. Whitcombe (Parkstone), R. G. Wilson (Graham Hurst), A. R. Bradbeer (Burnham Hurst), A. J. Young (Sooning), A. J. Lacey (Leighton Buzzard), E. Ray (Oxhey), W. Holley (Castle, Dublin), H. C. Jolly (Foxgrove), and Gus Frankner (Bramley).

Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, will unveil on July 1 a tablet at Quebec commemorating the part played by the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) in the defence of Quebec in 1775 and 1776. The chief organiser of the scheme is Brigadier-General C. P. Winter, who was formerly an N.C.O. in the Fusiliers.

The King has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Brigadier to Colonel Commandant, Royal Marines, while in command of Royal Marine Divisions and the Royal of Marine Depot. Emoluments and relative rank will remain unchanged.

The King has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Brigadier to Colonel Commandant, Royal Marines, while in command of Royal Marine Divisions and the Royal of Marine Depot. Emoluments and relative rank will remain unchanged.

The scores were:
Middlesex: 201 and 163.
Hampshire: 369.
Hosie made 132 for Hants.

RECORD SCORE.

Four Notts Centuries.

Notts again demonstrated their remarkable batting strength by compiling the high total of the season against Warwickshire. Playing at Coventry, Notts won the toss and batted first, four of the first five batsmen scoring centuries while the declaration was made at the colossal total of 656 runs for 3 wickets.

This huge total, however, did not help them to victory, Warwickshire defying their efforts to get them out.

The scores were:
Notts: 653 for 3 wickets (dec.).
Warwick: 371 for 9 wickets.

When Gunn (148) and Whysall (132) had been dismissed, Walker and Barratt trounced the tired Warwick bowling, hitting freely at everything. Walker made 146 not out and Barratt claimed 189 not out.

In reply, Warwick gave a brave display, R. E. S. Watt playing a brilliant captain's innings of 134 (not out) while Smith hit up 103.

LANCASHIRE DRAW.

Rain at Manchester.

Lancashire had to be content with a draw against Gloucester, who failed to complete their first innings. The scores were:
Lancashire: 268.
Gloucester: 114 for 9 wickets.

Macdonald took 6 wickets for 40 runs.—*Reuter*.

SALE OF A TOWN.

AMERSHAM CHANGES HANDS.

TENANTS BUY HOMES.

Amersham (Bucks), May 31. Old Amersham Town, which has remained unchanged for centuries, tucked away in a fold of the Chilterns, has to-day experienced its first great change—a complete change of ownership which evolved slowly but inevitably with each tap of an auctioneer's hammer until tonight, for the first time in two centuries, it has ceased to belong to a Tyrwhitt Drake and has acquired a score or so of new landlords.

For Sale, the greater part of the Town of Old Amersham. This unusual notice on the walls of the ancient Town Hall faced an astounded and incredulous village one morning a month or so ago.

Since then nobody has talked of any thing else. "Amersham belongs to foreigners and not to Squire!" they said. Surely there was some mistake. Two hundred years ago Squire's ancestors owned the village lock, stock, and barrel. A tradition so deep-rooted could, surely, never die in a day. But it did.

On Every House.

Early to-day a few "foreigners" came in their motor-cars, men went round the little town with paste buckets and red slips sticking "Lot No. 1" on every house, shop, and hostelry, and ancient timbered cottages, for generations the homes of single families, became, as one worthy, with tears in his eyes, told me—"Just like so much meat in a butcher's shop."

Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake was determined that, so far as possible, the old traditions should be maintained, and offered every tenant the option of purchasing his home at exceptionally low terms. Sixty-five did so promptly, leaving some 70 for the public auction.

"The Squire had a number of offers from syndicates to buy up the whole place," Major Wilson, his agent, told me, "but he turned them all down lest the place should be exploited and turned into a modern garden city."

To-day's auction was announced to be held in the Town Hall, but when it was realised that the entire town would be present on family, and that many strangers would descend on the district, it was decided that this building would be inadequate, and the historic ceremony was staged in the huge malthouse of the brewery.

Here, at one end of the long low-timbered building, the fate of Amersham was decided. The light could enter only with difficulty, the low roof absorbed sound, and the whole proceeding in this damp, dark barn took on a sepulchral air, in keeping with the mood of the inhabitants.

"Lot No. 8. What am I bid for this charming cottage?" asked the auctioneer in a low and almost apologetic voice. To the manifest delight of the audience the cottage-er bought it himself.

And so it went on from end to end of the High-street, into Market square, Turpins-row, Bury End, and all the little world of Amersham. "What am I bid?"

Spreading the News.

Occasionally there was a stir as some totally unexpected bid came from a townsman who bought up his neighbour's house. As every house went somebody would leave hurriedly and carry the news to husband or father working in the fields, announcing the name of the new landlord of this cottage and that to all they passed on the way.

Few escaped. Cottagers who paid £13 a year for their home, and "gentry" who paid in hundreds, stood side by side and waited in anxious silence for the tap of the auctioneer's hand on his catalogue, which announced the identity of the new landlord.

Of the properties put up to-day 33 were withdrawn, and the remainder brought in £11,500 odd. "We are quite satisfied," Major Wilson told me afterwards, "and Mr. Drake will be particularly glad to know that the great majority of the property has been bought by local people."

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MORE SUPPORT NEEDED.

We are asked to remind all interested that the annual meeting of the Hongkong Horticultural Society takes place to-morrow evening at 5.30 p.m. in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

There is still a call for more members, as financial support is strongly needed, owing to the Society being in debt. A special appeal is being made, with a view to meeting the expenses of the next Show.

DILUTED SPIRITS?

TWO CHINESE CHARGED TO-DAY.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Police Court this morning, two Chinese were charged, at the instance of the Imports and Exports Office, in respect of 19 jars of diluted spirits of wine which the Department declared were being passed off as Chinese wine.

A detailed statement of the charges alleges that the first defendant had in his possession, on June 25, at 243, Main Street, Shaan-kiwan, 19 jars of dutiable spirits and that he was manufacturing and selling adulterated spirits.

Nine of the jars, it was said, were sold to the second defendant, who was on his part charged with having failed to pay duty on those nine jars.

The first defendant, replying to the charges, claimed that duty had been paid on the spirits, which he bought some time ago from a shop in Shamshuipo. The shop had now closed down. When he made the purchase, he had thought that it was Chinese spirit which he was buying.

The case was put over until this afternoon.

TAIKOO PARENTS BEREAVED.

FUNERAL OF MASTER HINDLE.

The funeral of the late Master W. D. T. (Billie) Hindle, the 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hindle, of Taikoo Sugar Refinery, took place at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley, last evening, Father Reganti conducting the ceremony.

Among those present at the graveside were Mr. and Mrs. Hindle and the surviving son, Frank, representatives of the Taikoo organisation and personal friends of the bereaved parents.

At the parent's request, the remains were lowered into the grave by members of the European staff of Taikoo headed by Mr. McCubbin.

More than 40 private wreaths were sent, as well as tributes from the staff and children of the Quarry Bay School, the Committee and Members of the Taikoo Club and from relatives in Victoria, B.C.

ARGONAUT F.C. DEAD.

FAILURE TO OBTAIN ELEC- TION TO FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The Argonauts, the first amateur club to apply for admission to the Football League, failed to secure election at the annual meeting. Although they had the support of prominent sportsmen and school authorities, the Argonauts received only sixteen votes, and Torquay United, with forty-two, and Merthyr Town (twenty-seven) secured election.

Mr. R. Sloley, the old Cambridge Blue and secretary of the Argonauts, commenting on the failure, said: "All our arrangements—including the question of playing at Wembley—were made subject to our being admitted to the League. We have been defeated, and the club, as originally conceived, is dead. We may apply for admission another year or try to get into some other league, but I cannot say anything definite."

£50,000 GIFTS BY TWO MEN.

A LONDON HOSPITAL'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Lord Riddell and Mr. Albert Levy have each given £50,000 to the Royal Free Hospital, London, which is staffed entirely by women doctors.

Lord Riddell is president of the hospital, and Mr. Levy is the treasurer. Their gifts enable the Royal Free to accept a £200,000 donation from Mr. George Eastman, head of the Kodak Company. Last year it was announced that Mr. Eastman would give £200,000 to the Royal Free to establish the finest dental, tonal and adenoid clinic in the world.

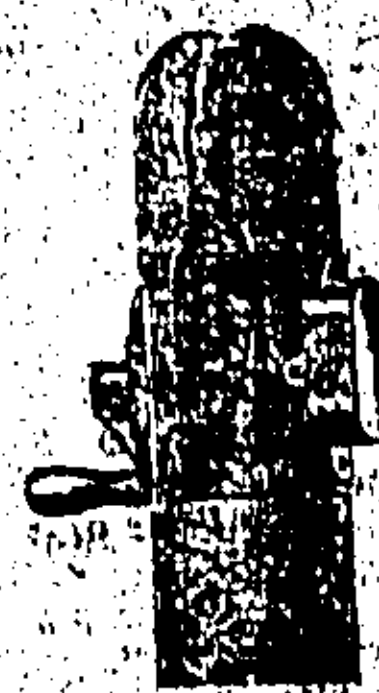
His sole condition was that £100,000 should be raised to endow and carry on the clinic.

All British. This sum was guaranteed by Lord Riddell and Mr. Levy, who have now handed over their equities to the hospital.

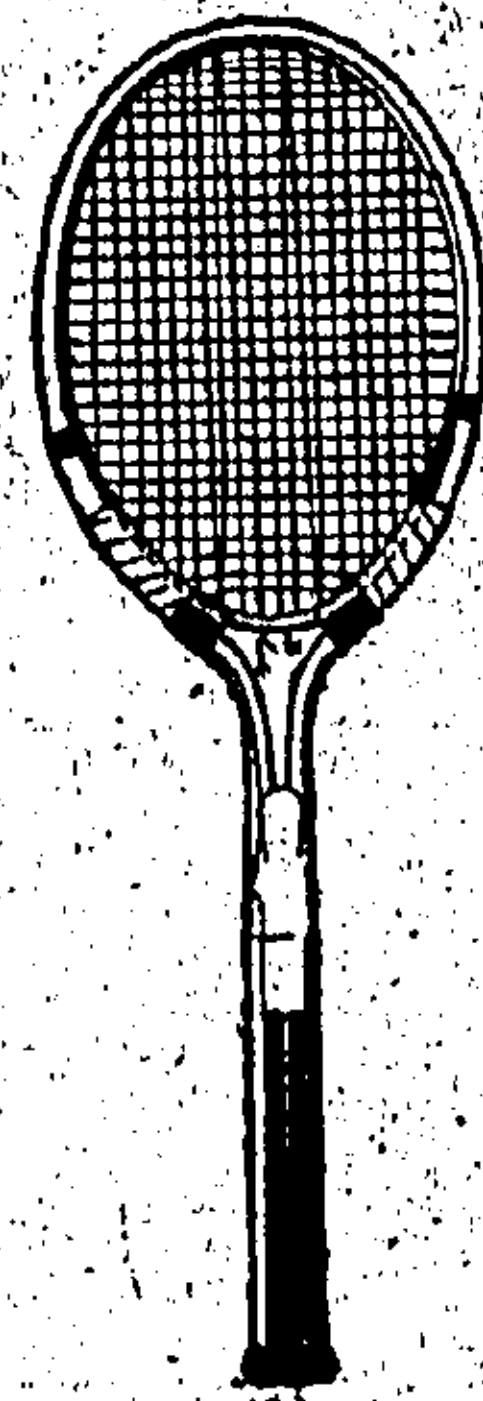
At the meeting of the board Lord Riddell said the new clinic would start on the lines of Mr. Eastman's Rochester clinic, but the whole of the staff would be British, and Mr. Eastman had specially stipulated that the equipment should also be British so far as possible.

It is understood that Mr. Eastman's benefactions exceed £100,000.

EVERY THING FOR TENNIS.



Posts & Nets.

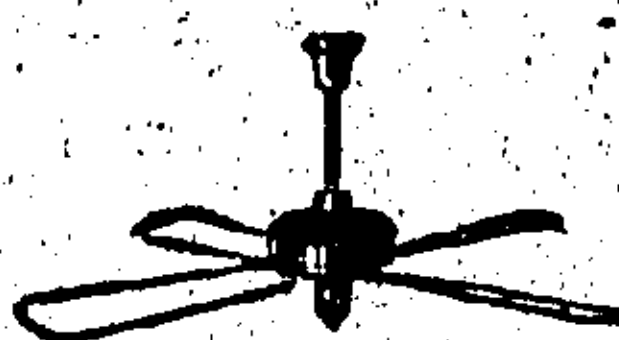


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The Lifetime Ceiling Fan

Century Ceiling Fans possess three outstanding advantages—
1 On fast speed, they move 9,500 cubic feet of air per minute—especially desirable during unusually hot weather.
2 Speed may be reduced to less than half of maximum speed.
3 On slow speed, they provide slow air circulation and prevent discomfort and fatigue in over-warm or poorly ventilated rooms.

**Century
FANS**

Sole Agents

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

RIOTING IN MOSCOW.

5,000 UNEMPLOYED ATTACK THE MILITIA.

Berlin, June 1. Moscow has just been the scene of a violent clash between troops and the unemployed.

For several days large crowds of unemployed, mostly from outside the town, had been waiting outside the unemployment exchange vainly hoping for work.

At length, about 5,000, losing patience, vented their wrath on an onslaught on the militia stationed in the neighbourhood to keep order, several of the militiamen being injured.



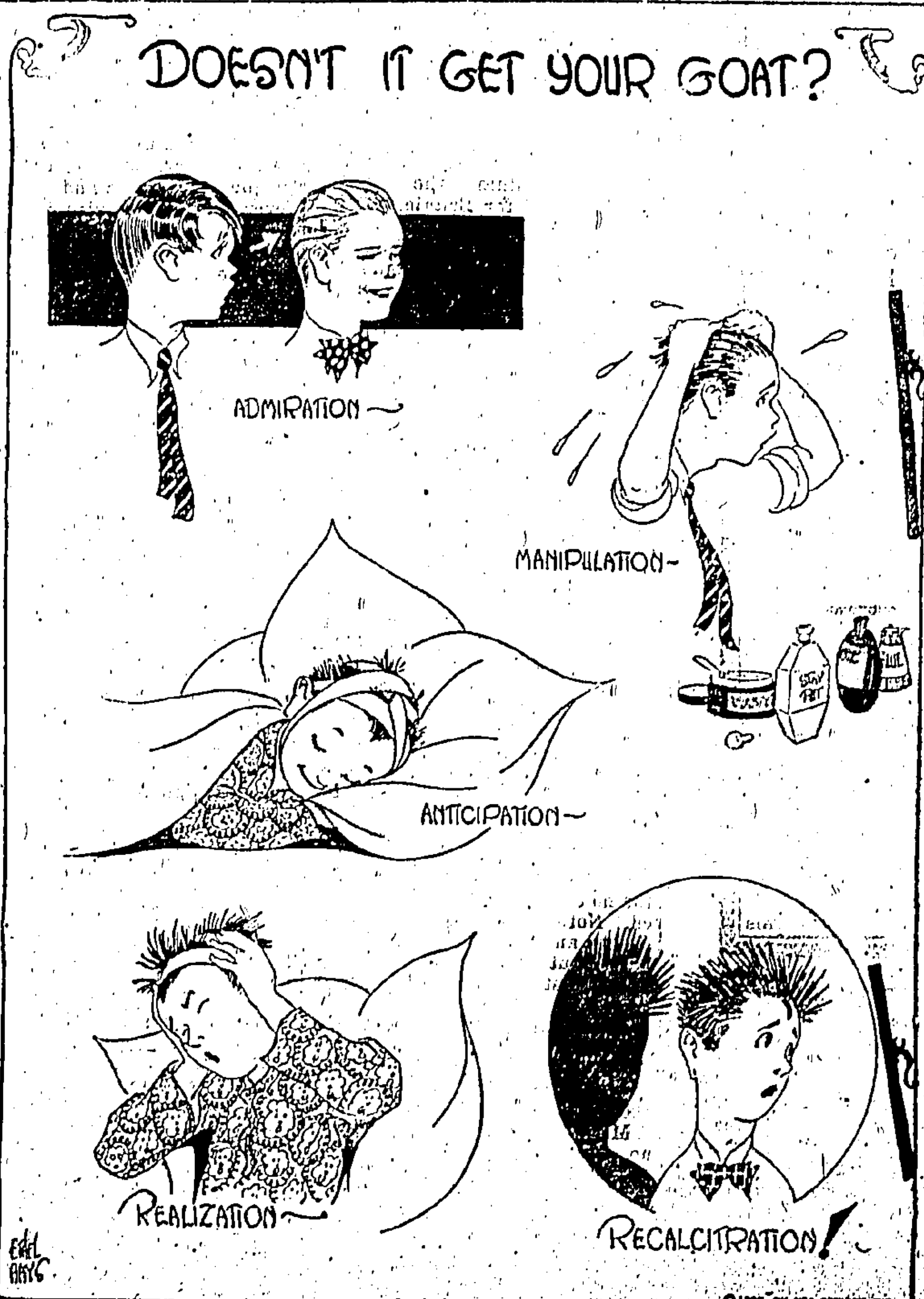
Telephones Central 4422. Telegraphic Address "FARSEEING"

totals £10,000.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Chinese translation which, it is believed, was prepared by Sir Kai-Ia-kai.

CH. LEM,
Manager.

NO LEUNG HON,
Manager



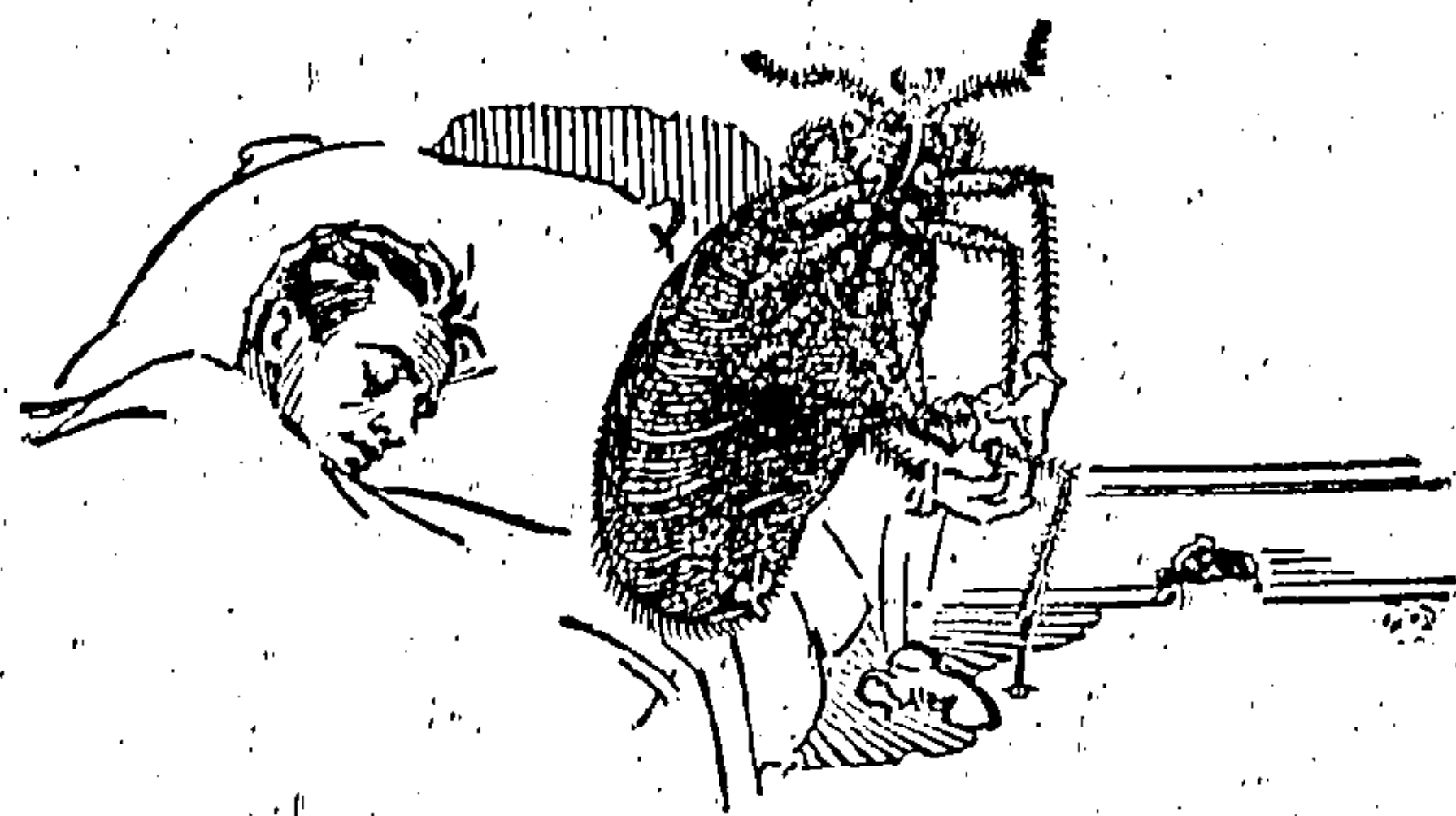


Moo-oo!

Have you ever passed a dairy farm at the moment when the cows are coming in to be milked? Have you seen them swinging in a slow procession down the lane? And have you ever at such a time asked for a glass of milk, just for the pleasure of drinking it, so new and warm and virtuous?

"Milkmaid" is taken when it is like that. It is carried swiftly in cans as clean as new pins to a spotless and speckless condensery where cleanliness is almost a mania.

And then it is sealed to protect it from dust and dirt and germs and pump and preservatives. Just the richest milk taken when it is warm and good and made safe for you and your children, but with the cream carefully left in it and only water taken from it.



A Dangerous Room Mate

ONCE you allow the bed bug to establish himself in the home, your domestic comfort and cleanliness is ended. Bed bugs breed by thousands in hidden places—swarming out at night to attack you and feed on your blood while you sleep. Destroy these disgusting pests before their numbers increase—spray Flit!

Flit spray clears the house in a few minutes of disease-bearing flies, mosquitoes, bed bugs, roaches, ants, and fleas. It searches out the cracks where insects hide and breed, destroying their eggs.

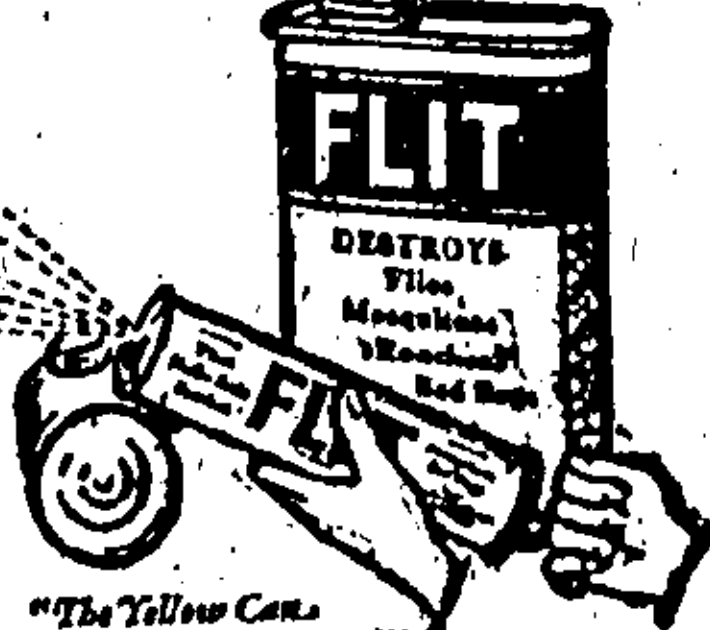
Flit spray kills moths and their larvae, which eat holes. It will save your clothing. Easy to use. Will not stain.

World-famous chemists perfected Flit. Fatal to insects, but harmless to mankind. Recommended by Health Officials. For sale in better stores everywhere.

Sole Agents for China: MUSTARD & Co., Ltd.
INC. INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG

FLIT

DESTROYS
FLIES MOSQUITOES ANTS BED BUGS
ROACHES MOTHS FLEAS



BALDWIN'S LIMITED.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL IS
AUTHORISED.

London, June 26.

The Baldwin's Ltd., re-organisation scheme has been approved by a meeting of shareholders.

Sir Robert Horne, presiding, observed that the company's plight was largely due to its generous response to the Government's urgent requests during wartime as a result of which it extended its plant to meet national necessities. After the war a period of depressed trade followed. The reduced capital is represented by the real assets.—*Reuter.*

[A message from London, dated the 16th inst. stated that the drastic financial reconstruction of the big iron, coal and steel enterprise of Baldwin's Limited is recommended. The advisory committee appointed by the board proposes the reduction from £8,000,000 capital to £4,213,568 by writing down the £1 preference shares to 10/- and the £1 ordinary shares to 4/-.]

MYSTERY CRAFT'S RECORD QUEST.

MOTOR "COCKLESHELL" TO BEAT MAURETANIA.

A GIRL'S CHALLENGE.

A "hush-hush" motor-boat, which has been built with the greatest secrecy at Cowes, is to make shortly an attempt to beat the Mauretania's record for the Atlantic crossing.

It will carry a crew of six and will be in charge of Miss Marlon Barbara Carstairs, well known as a motor-boat racing enthusiast, who is financing the attempt.

The boat has engines of 2,000 horse power and it is hoped to do the trip of 2,750 miles in less than three days.

With other new boats which she is constructing Miss Carstairs hopes to regain for Britain the International Cup won by America in 1920.

These boats are expected to reach a speed of 90 miles an hour.

A locked shed at the yard of Messrs. S. E. Saunders, Ltd., contains the small "hush-hush" craft which is likely to astonish the world.

Some time in July, all being well, this boat is setting out from the west coast of Ireland for New York, via St. John's, Newfoundland, and it is hoped to make the complete trip of 2,750 miles in less than three days, thus easily establishing a new record for the passage.

She will carry a crew of six, of whom the leader will be that intrepid young yachtswoman and motor-boat racing enthusiast, Miss Marlon Barbara Carstairs.

When Miss Carstairs was interviewed regarding her attempt in September to regain for this country the British International Cup for motor boats, she had little to say of the greater adventure—an Atlantic attempt.

Under Guard.

"Oh, that is quite another story from the International Cup," she said with a laugh.

"But, of course, it is quite possible to cross the Atlantic by motor-boat, and as yet no one has tried for a record."

Miss Carstairs, hopes to achieve this by the end of July, for in the locked shed, under careful guard, is the craft in which she and five companions will endeavour to shatter the Atlantic record of 4 days 13 hours 41 minutes set up by the Manchuria in a passage from New York to Queenstown.

Accompanying Miss Carstairs will be a naval officer as navigator, two mechanics, a wireless operator, and her own engineer and right-hand man, Mr. Joe Harris.

This cockleshell, of a craft will have four 500 h.p. Napier engines and a special system of ventilation will make life endurable, even near the engines.

At 40 Knots.

It is believed that this super motor-boat will average about 40 knots, as against the 25.89 knots of the Mauretania.

Miss Carstairs, smartly dressed in navy blue with brass buttons, and a blue beret over her black hair, Elton cropped, was standing between her two new motor-boats, Estelle I. and II. in the large shed of the yard when I called.

These boats represent her hopes—but not necessarily her final hope—of regaining the International trophy for Britain.

They are to be taken to Lake Windermere, and a few days later Miss Carstairs and her staff will follow to conduct the speed trials.

"After that," she explained, "A third boat will be built to include the best points of the other two."

"Both these boats have been designed by different men and until we try them out we cannot say which is the faster. I shall certainly be in the one which goes best."

The Only Challenger.

Britain lost the trophy to America in 1920, and Miss Carstairs is the first British challenger to attempt its recovery since 1921. The race will be run in fresh water at Detroit, Michigan, on September 1, 3 and 4.

Competing countries are allowed to run three boats, and these race as a team over a course of five nautical miles, eight laps being covered in each heat, or 46.06 land miles in all.

But this year it is a case of Miss Carstairs versus America, for no other country has challenged. Not only has she financed the design and construction of the boats, but she will herself pilot the fastest one in the British team.

Her friends believe that she will easily attain a speed approaching 90 miles an hour; there are optimists who even talk of 100 miles an hour.

Miss Carstairs herself expresses no view of the possible speed, but obviously this wealthy young woman is not spending tens of thousands of pounds without the possibility of a great triumph.

DANCERS & FIRING PARTY.

TWO HUNDRED REVELLERS ROBBED.

BANDITS' BIG "BAG"

New York, May 31.

More than 200 pale-faced men and women in evening dress were lined up against the walls, before dawn, to be confronted by a firing party.

That is not the scene of a wartime execution of spies, but an early-hour spectacle of to-day in the ballroom of the fashionable Broadmoor Country Club, near Indianapolis, U.S.A.

The "firing party" consisted of ten robbers armed with sawed-off shot guns and pistols.

So long as the ex-revellers stood still to be rifled of their money and jewellery—and they did not all stand very still—the order to "fire" was not given.

Among the victims of the hold-up were some of the most prominent and richest residents of Indianapolis and their guests.

Several of the robbed ones were visitors, from other cities, who, after attending the annual automobile Derby, had assembled at the dinner and dance given by the Country Club.

It is calculated that the value of the intruders' "bag" exceeded £40,000; and yet some of the women had managed, in the excitement, to secrete jewels to almost an equal amount.

It was, in fact, several hours "before dawn" when the last wheel of the departing bandit party echoed away, and the stayed revellers were at liberty to go home, sadder, but perhaps wiser.

About an hour before midnight strangers in full evening dress were slipping, one by one, into the ballroom.

They were the hold-up gangmen in disguise, but no one guessed it till, at a signal from their leader, they suddenly displayed their weapons and fired volleys into the floor and ceiling.

Of course, the music and dancing stopped abruptly.

In the silence the robber chief began to deliver his sentence.

All present were informed that any attempt at resistance or escape would be punished by instant death.

All were ordered to stand with backs to the walls and to raise their hands.

This they did.

While some of the robbers kept them covered, others guarded the door, and the remainder went around the room with bags, into which they dropped their loot as they collected it.

All the ten gunmen then swiftly withdrew, and drove off in motor-cars.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

THIRTEEN CASES REPORTED LAST WEEK.

The report of the Medical Officer of Health for the seven days to June 23, contains thirteen cases, of which six were enteric fever, two small-pox, and one each plague, diphtheria, paratyphoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever and puerperal fever. The cerebro-spinal fever case was British (imported) and one of the enteric was British and one Japanese, all the others being Chinese.

There were five deaths, two from enteric fever, and one each from plague, diphtheria and puerperal fever. There was also one death from influenza, which is not notifiable.

There were six cases in yesterday's return, all Chinese. Four were enteric fever and one each diphtheria and cerebro-spinal fever.

sibility of a great triumph.

Named After Mother.

Her handsome face deeply tanned by sea and wind, Miss Carstairs is practically devoting her life to the sport she took up only four years ago.

"I could not think of anything better to do," she said, laughing—"when asked why she took up motor-boat racing."

"In a motor-boat it is just glorious; you get a better idea of speed than in a car or anything else."

The two Estelle are named after her mother. Miss Carstairs is London born, but when a baby was taken to America, where her grandfather was one of the original founders of the Standard Oil Company.

TAKE A TAXI

They Are
Dependable
and British

Crosse & Blackwell's



The Bathing Picnic Season is here. See that San Chova is included in your tea basket.

It makes delicious sandwiches—Something really different from the ordinary fare.

It is also a Crosse and Blackwell product, so you may be sure of its goodness. Yet it costs no more than any ordinary fish paste—and it's British!

San Chova

The New Fish Paste

DEATH DUTIES

Avoid difficulty and delay to your dependents after your death by effecting a special

ESTATE DUTY POLICY

with

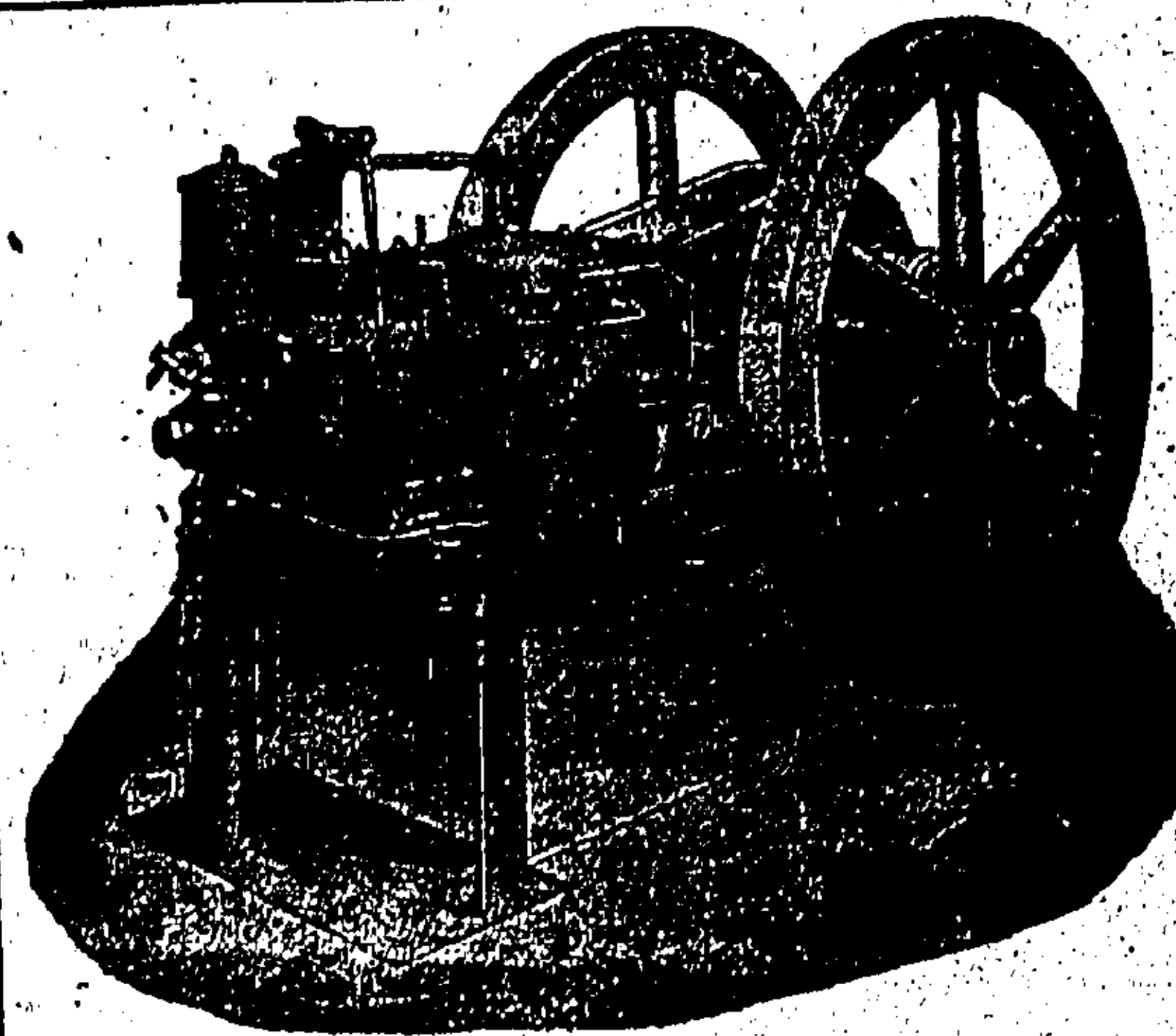
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Romance and Mystery.

Zora, the Invisible

By J. R. WILMOT.

(Author of "The Moorcroft Manor Mystery.")

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The Betrayal.

For the moment both men stared at each other unflinchingly. Then Blayne smiled. He had met cases like this before. Hallucinations were frequent among patients in Hooker's condition. It was as though the thought uppermost in the patient's mind at the time of an abnormal occurrence still persisted long afterwards until normalcy was restored.

Hooker seemed quick to interpret the thoughts that were passing through his master's mind.

"Please don't think I'm mad, sir. I'm not. I'm perfectly sane. What I said was the truth. I am Zora. That is why it is so difficult to begin, sir. There is so much to tell you."

"Tell me this," Blayne spoke kindly, yet firmly. "Where did this—accident, happen, and when?"

"Last night, sir, at 'Red Gables,' during a meeting of the Brotherhood of the Sons of Zora of whom I am the acknowledged European head."

Blayne gasped. "This was not the ravings of dementia," Hooker must, indeed, indeed be speaking the truth.

"I see," Blayne acknowledged, "and now before you talk any more, I'm going to get you something."

He arose and crossed over the ward to where Dr. Ridley and the matron were still standing and sent the nurse to the ward medicine cupboard for a stimulant.

Hooker appeared grateful for it, and Blayne placed an extra pillow under his shoulders, raising the head slightly.

"I must take you back a good many years, sir," Hooker began, "When I was in India I was doing a stretch with the Middlesex at Calcutta—quite a youngster at the time sir. We were there for seven years, and it was then that I heard that there was a shortage of domestic servants in the establishments of the white colony. I had a sister—Gertrude—a fine, strong girl, sir, at that time in service in London. We had grown up together, and when I was ordered out to India, she was nearly broken-hearted. So I had a word with our colonel, sir, about her coming out, seeing that positions were going begging, and some of the people not liking the ayahs. He fixed it all up for her, sir, with a Major Anderson's wife, who wanted a girl to look after her two children."

"Gertrude had her passage paid out, and she was wonderfully glad to see me and to be near me. We spent a good deal of our time together, for we had more leisure in the army in those days, sir, and we were both young enough to enjoy life as we found it. Then I began to hear things about her in connection with a young fellow named Montgomery Gaylor. I didn't take too much notice of it at the time, sir, for you know how scandal does go about in British quarters abroad, but when it didn't stop, I challenged her with it, and she told me that she was deeply in love with him. I told her it must stop. He was not in the same set as she was, sir. 'Gertie,' I said, 'forget him. He won't do you any good.' But it was no good, sir. She told me she couldn't give him up. Why should she? She was doing better for herself than marrying a private soldier. So what could I do?"

"Then Gaylor disappeared. Went back to England, quickly, and left her broken-hearted and expecting a child. That was a scandal, if you like, sir. Hard words were said about Gertrude, but I was only a private soldier, and you know what that means, sir. But I knew that Gaylor, and not my sister, was the one at fault. The child was born—Mrs. Anderson was a white woman, and looked after her—but it was no use. Gertrude died. I think I went mad, then. I openly said that I'd get even with the swine, but I had to wait—wait for all these years before vengeance came. I'm satisfied now, sir. I'm convinced that I've done the right thing."

"But that's not all, sir. While I was out in India I got to know a good deal about the Sons of Zora. I was fascinated by their creed. God knows, why, but I was. One of the fellows I met in an outpost told me about them—a religious body with political leanings towards the old, old cry 'India for the Indians.' I was a rebel myself, sir, a rebel against the injustice of life that permits a man to get away, scot-free, while the woman pays the penalty. I didn't take it too seriously at first. It was just something to keep my mind from wandering to Gaylor. It was the only thing that kept me sane all those seven years. It may have seemed strange, but I was always among those who volunteered for outpost duty just because I knew it would bring me in touch with the Sons of Zora."

"Gradually I got into a way of thinking as they did. I know it

was disloyal of me, but I was only disloyal in mind. I did my duty as a British soldier faithfully and well, as my records will show, sir. As far as I know I was the only fellow in our crowd who showed any sympathies with Zora, and they didn't suspect me. I looked upon it as a private matter, and I still had four years to go before relief. I sent word to my mother about the child, and Major Anderson's wife looked after the baby until someone who could be trusted was going home and took Natalie with her."

"Natalie!" exclaimed Blayne. "Did you say Natalie?"

"Yes, sir, that's what they christened her. I didn't altogether like it—too Indian-sounding for me. I wanted to call her Gertrude, after her mother. Well, my mother looked after her, and when Ann—she's my other sister—got married, she took the girl and brought her up until I got back. She took Ann's name—Morrison."

Hooker paused in his narrative, exhausted, and appealed for a drink, which Blayne gave him willingly. He was beginning to see light at last. Natalie Morrison—that innocent, beautiful child of a girl—had been the cornerstone of the mystery, and he had never suspected it. She had never suspected it, either, which was just as well.

Before Blayne could speak, Hooker began again, his voice still remarkably strong in spite of the spark of life within him that must be now little more than the merest flicker.

"Before we left India, sir, I had been initiated into the mysteries of Zora at a special meeting of the Brotherhood held at the foot of the Rajmahl Hills. They invested me with the title of the Western Zora, bidding me organise the Brotherhood wherever I cared to choose. It was rather good fun, sir, being in a secret society. I liked the mysterious power I was supposed to wield, for no one was to know who Zora was. I was supplied with the names of the Brothers in England and France, and circulated the Lodges whenever I felt we ought to meet. Only one man knew of my identity. His name was Kasha, and he saw to all the arrangements. All I had to do was to appear shrouded and veiled at the meetings and to give them news of their Indian Brothers."

"Natalie was growing up, and she was happy with her aunt and uncle. They loved her as if she had been their own. She always called me 'Uncle C.'," he added, his eyes misty with the emotion the memory brought to him. "Then came the War and that altered things a good deal. I went across with the first batch in August, 1914. My brother-in-law joined up shortly afterwards. He was killed at Neuve Chapelle early in 1915. Then, after I'd been pipped four times and looked like being sent back to blighty, you got me, sir, and there's no need for me to go over that part of the story, sir, except this—you've caused me a lot of trouble, sir. You see, I owed you something. I owed you my life. If that Jerry had got me, and I would never have got my revenge, and by God, sir, I'd have hung on to life tightly rather than miss my chance. I knew it was bound to come sooner or later if I waited."

"It was happy enough to get back with you, sir, after the War. It meant that I could pursue my vendetta against my sister's betrayer with greater ease. There was much less risk of my being discovered. It enabled me to keep into the background, sir, and when I found that you were engaged on the case—engaged in trying to discover who Zora was—I felt glad, glad because I'd always known where you were, sir, and that was often a great help. But it also hindered me, sir. It would have been quite easy for me to put you out of the way. I only thought of that once—only once and then I never forgave myself. I couldn't kill the one man in the world I respected and honoured; the man who had saved my life and who deserved the V.C. for it."

"That was where you were rather in the way, if I may say so, sir, so there was nothing for me to do but to try to warn you. You will recollect, sir, that a nasty little thing from a blow-pipe was sent in your direction once. Of course, I might have known that that wouldn't stop you. It didn't and I'm sorry, sir, if I've caused you any discomfort, especially that night on Wandsworth Common. But I knew you were going to Bradford, you told me so yourself, and I knew that the only reason why you were going was to see Ball. I'd heard he was back in England and that he'd been out in India at the time, sir. I had an idea that Ball would get into touch with Scotland Yard and tell them about the occurrence. Had he done so and mentioned the name Hooker, it might possibly have conveyed something to you. I

couldn't risk that, so I got Freda Vane—a friend of mine who has been useful on several occasions, sir—to keep you out of the way until Kasha had gone to Bradford on the train you should have caught and removed Ball to a place of safety. He's quite all right, sir, You'll find him at 'Red Gables.'"

Hooker paused again and closed his eyes exhausted.

Blayne waited patiently and then revived him with the tiny medicine glass that stood on the locker.

At all costs he must keep Hooker a little longer. He had purposely refrained from making any of the numerous interjections that had been repeatedly on the tip of his tongue as he had listened to the man's extraordinary story. Blayne felt relieved when Hooker's face brightened and the blue eyes opened again and turned to him.

"There is just one thing, Hooker," he said, "that you haven't yet told me, and to me it is more important than anything else. I want you to tell me how Montgomery Gaylor died."

"(To be continued.)"

(The characters in this story are entirely imaginary, and no reference to living persons is intended.)

SUPREME COURT CLAIMS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

thirteen were settled and the others are pending. The fees collected amounted to \$650.25 as against \$812.25 in 1926.

Bankruptcies.

Thirty-nine petitions were filed, 26 being creditors' petitions and 13 debtors' petitions. The figures for 1926 were respectively 66, 35 and 21.

The number of Receiving Orders made was 25, being 15 on creditors' petitions and 10 on debtors' petitions. The figures for 1926 were respectively 37, 26, and 11.

The number of Public Examination orders was 27 as against 19 in 1926. There were 16 Adjudications as against 37 in 1926.

There was one Scheme of Arrangement. Three petitions were withdrawn, one bankrupt obtained his discharge, 2 Receiving Orders were rescinded, 7 petitions were dismissed and 2 Adjudications annulled.

The estimated assets, in cases where Receiving Orders were made and not subsequently rescinded, were \$449,097.52 and the estimated liabilities \$2,788,520.56 as against \$644,739.00 and \$1,645,327.00 respectively in 1926.

The fees collected amounted to \$5,414.50 as against \$5,103.74 in 1926, and the Official Receiver's Commission as Trustee, where no Trustee had been appointed to the Creditors, was \$14,960.87 as against \$7,837.43 in 1926.

Probate and Administration.

Two hundred and ninety-nine grants were made by the Court being: Probate, 138; Letters of Administration, 161. The figures in 1926 were respectively 120 and 152.

Court fees amounted to \$18,917.20 and Official Administrator's Commission to \$393.04. The figures in 1926 were respectively \$22,225.16 and \$3,119.99.

At the end of the year, there were 269 Deceased Estates Accounts on the Court books. The invested funds for these Estates totalled \$50,420.17 and the cash balances \$74,901.66.

Official Trusts.

The number of Trust Estates in the hands of the Official Trustee at the end of the year was 22. The invested funds totalled \$160,803.73 and the cash balances \$17,964.86. No trust was wound up during the year and one new trust was opened. The amount of commission collected was \$151.02 as against \$81.34 in 1926.

Registrar of Companies.

On the 31st December there were 512 companies on the Hongkong Register, of which 61 were in course of liquidation. During the year 47 new companies were put on the Register and 33 struck off. One company was transferred from the Shanghai to the Hongkong Register and no company from the Hongkong to the Shanghai Register.

The fees collected in respect of "China" companies amounted to \$125,196.99, and those in respect of other companies to \$12,564.80.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to to-day's questions:—

1. In the Antarctic, according to the Rev. J. Gordon Hynes, whose book, "Antarctica," has just been published, 2 in Long Island New Guinea, a 300,000,000. 4 in Hemi's year, 1897. 5 At Cowthorpe, near Wetherby, Yorkshire, a 200 ft. 6 In the life of Man, 10 Dr. Auguste Forel in "The Social World of the Ants compared with that of Man." 11 An essential in the production of synthetic rubber is amyl alcohol, which can be most cheaply obtained from potatoes. 12 The Boys' Book, according to Mr. J. L. North, curator of the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, is a Park.

couldn't risk that, so I got Freda Vane—a friend of mine who has been useful on several occasions, sir—to keep you out of the way until Kasha had gone to Bradford on the train you should have caught and removed Ball to a place of safety. He's quite all right, sir, You'll find him at 'Red Gables.'"

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"There is just one thing, Hooker," he said, "that you haven't yet told me, and to me it is more important than anything else. I want you to tell me how Montgomery Gaylor died."

"(To be continued.)"

(The characters in this story are entirely imaginary, and no reference to living persons is intended.)

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.
Hongkong Bank, \$192½ b.
Chartered Bank, \$21½ b.
Mercantile A. & B., \$35 n.
P. and O., \$9½ n.
East Asia, \$75 n.

Insurances.
Canton Ins., \$615 n.
Union Ins., \$335 b.
North China, Ins., Tls. 143 b.
Yangtze Ins., \$50 n.
China Underwriters, \$2.35 b.
China Fires, \$235 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$722½ sa.

Shipping.
Douglases, \$37 s.
H. K. Steamboats, \$29 n.
H. K. Tugs, \$2½ n.
Indo-China, (Def.) \$70 b.
Sholl Trans., \$8½ n.
Union Waterboats, \$20½ b.

Mining.
Benguet, \$1½ b.
Kailans, 53/6 b.
Lampkats, Tls. 12.20 n.
S'hai Exploration, Tls. 2.80 n.
Rauha, \$4 n.
Tronohs, 17/6 n.

Docks, etc.
Kowloon Wharves, \$137½ s.
Whampoa Docks, \$40 n.
China Providents, \$5.10 n.
Hongkows, Tls. 156 n.
New Engineering, Tls. 5 n.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 105½ sa.

Cottons.
Ewo Cottons, Tls. 8.70 n.
Orientals, Tls. 2.20 n.
S'hai Cottons, Tls. 5½ (old) n.

Lands, Hotels, etc.
H. and S. Hotels, \$9.20 b.
H. K. Lands, \$65½ b.
S'hai Lands Tls. 134 b.
Humphreys, \$14½ b.
Realities, \$8.50 s.

Public Utilities.
Tramways, \$24.80 b.
Peak Trams, (old) \$12½ b.
Star Ferries, \$94½ b.
China Lights, (Old) \$11.75 s.
H'kong Electric, \$7½ n.
Macao Electric, \$26½ b.
Telephones, \$5.60 b.
China Buses, Tls. 9½ b.
Singapore Traction, 10/9 n.

Industrials.
China Sugars, \$2.70 n.
Malabons, \$24½ n.
Canton Icos, \$3.30 b.
Cements (Comb.) \$9.60 b.
Ropes (Old) \$6.50 s.
United Asbestos \$10 n.

Stores &c.
Dairy Farms, \$21.60 b.
Watsons, \$14 s.
Dor A. Wing, 50 n.
Lane Crawfords, \$3.75 n.
Mackintosh, \$20 n.
Sinceros, \$9.50 n.
Wm. Powell, \$3 b.

Miscellaneous.
Amusements, \$31 s.
Constructions, \$1½ n.
B'que Ind. G. Bonds, 65% n.
H. K. G. Loan, 5%

ITALY'S PACT WITH TURKEY.

NEW GUARANTEE OF PEACE IN NEAR EAST.

Rome, June 1.

The text of the Italo-Turkish Treaty, which is published to-day, is published simultaneously in Rome and Ankara, follows the lines already indicated in the Morning Post.

It contains five articles detailing the agreement on neutrality, conciliation and arbitration and a protocol with nine articles defining the methods of arbitration to be adopted for the settlement of any questions which cannot be settled through the usual diplomatic channels.

The contracting parties undertake not to enter into any political or economic agreement or into any combination directed against either of them. If one or the other is attacked by one or more Powers, the other will observe neutrality throughout the conflict. Each obliges itself to submit to conciliatory procedure any difference which may arise, apart from questions regulated by existing treaties or questions affecting sovereign rights.

The Treaty is to last five years from the date of the exchange of ratifications and if not denounced six months before the expiry of that term will remain in force another five years.

The Protocol annexed provides for the creation of an arbitration commission and procedure for the settlement of possible differences. In the event of the parties not being willing to accept the commission's findings it provides for the submission of such questions to the Permanent Court of International Justice, whose decision both contracting parties obligate themselves to accept and act on in good faith.

COLONY'S BETTER OUTLOOK.

(Continued from Page 7.)

Estimates. Under the head of Police Force savings were due to vacancies in the establishment and officers being on leave.

Lapsing salaries and overestimating the sum required for medicines and surgical appliances were chiefly responsible for the savings in the Medical Department.

The savings in the Sanitary Department were accounted for by lapsing salaries and deferring the purchase of a new refuse barge for which provision was made in the Estimates.

The Education Department showed savings as a result of lapsing salaries and a reduction in capitation and building grants.

The Public Works Department showed a saving mainly due to lapsing salaries and a tendency to over-estimate requirements for "other charges."

Retrenchment Policy.

The considerable saving under Public Works Extraordinary was brought about by the general retrenchment pursued by the Government. Public Works not of an urgent character were postponed and work was delayed on such schemes as were already in progress wherever this could be done without disadvantage.

The saving shown under the head Charge On Account of Public Debt was due to repayment of the greater part of the Local War Loan being effected in the first half of the year with a consequent saving of interest. The Sinking Fund investments realised sufficient to make any further contribution unnecessary and the provision for this was therefore allowed to lapse.

The scheme for the formation of a Naval Volunteer Reserve in Hongkong was not proceeded with.

Other Excess Sums.

The principal heads of expenditure showing excess were as follows:—Miscellaneous Services, \$367,695; Charitable Services, \$22,134.

The vote for Miscellaneous Services was exceeded largely on account of services of a special nature necessitated by the political situation and for which no provision was made in the Estimates. The cost of transport of Government Servants was greatly underestimated and to a smaller degree this fault was apparent in several items.

Several charitable grants which could not be foreseen caused the other excess item.

DIRT TRACK DEATH.

RIDER WHO WAS WARNED TO BE CAREFUL.

"Motor-cycling is a dangerous occupation," said Mr. H. R. Oswald, the Coroner, in recording a verdict of accidental death at the inquest at Chelsea on Charles Henry Biddle, aged 19, a mechanic, of Pindock-mews, Maida Vale, who crashed on the dirt track at Stamford Bridge, and died in hospital six days afterwards without regaining consciousness.

Charles David Biddle, a garage attendant, said that his son, a brilliant motor driver, recently purchased a new racing motorcycle.

He said that on the day of the accident, when his son told his mother he was racing at Stamford Bridge, she warned him to be careful.

Michael O'Sullivan, a mechanic, of Alcroft-road, Kentish Town, stated that he and Biddle rode round together for about six laps, and then Biddle said he would do a final lap and finish.

"He was doing about 20 miles an hour on the bend," stated O'Sullivan, "and took it all right. Then he seemed to go up the banking, and his front wheel got into a wobble. He throttled down and then shot over the side of his machine and came down on his head."

William Huntington Wells, clerk of the course, said that they had fewer spills at their track than any other.

"I am an old racing man and know the game," I said to Biddle: "Go slowly." The fastest lap he did was 33 miles an hour. He appeared to be a good rider."

Mr. Lilley (for the relatives)—"What causes a wheel to wobble?" Track fever, that is nervousness on the part of the rider, or a loose steering gear."

"A 'behind the scenes' trip was made by 100 members of the Junior Car Club to Lyons's tea and chocolate factories at Greenford, Middlesex, recently. The visitors spent two hours seeing how chocolates are made, and learning how 1½ million packets of tea are sent out every day."

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GREECE REMEMBERS A FRIEND.

CENTENARY TRIBUTES TO CAPT. HASTINGS.

Athens, June 1.

To-day began celebrations of the centenary of the famous Philhellene, Captain Frank Abney Hastings, who, as a volunteer naval commander, destroyed a Turkish fleet in the Bay of Salona in 1827, and so precipitated the Battle of Navarino, which ensured the independence of Greece.

Hastings in May, 1823, was wounded in an attack made on Attiki, near Misolonghi, and died at Zante on June 1.

The first ceremony to-day consisted in the laying of a wreath on the sea near Attiki. A move was then made to Misolonghi, where a bust of Hastings, presented by the municipality, was unveiled, speeches were delivered, and wreaths laid. After a luncheon, given by the Mayor, the party sharing in the celebrations returned to Pharos.

The party included Sir Percy Forcy Lorence, British Minister, who travelled on the British destroyer Waterhen, General Phaulstich, representing the President of the Republic, the Minister of War, and Captain Turtle, head of the British Naval Mission.

To-morrow there will be a ceremony at the arsenal of Poros, where a monument lies over the

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PAUL LECAT 3rd July.
ANDRE LEBON 17th July.
CHENONCEAUX 31st July.
PORTHOS 14th Aug.
From Dunkirk, Antwerp, London
Lt. St. Houbert-Bie (Cargo) 22 July.
For Shanghai, Japan and North
China
Lt. St. Houbert-Bie (Cargo) 22 July.
For full Particulars, apply to
Messageries Maritimes,
Canton, 2, Queen's Building.
Telephone: O. 851 and 740.

"KOCHOW" ENQUIRY.

ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

The enquiry into the Kochow disaster was continued yesterday afternoon.
Kai Chun, a passenger by the Kochow, stated that he was travelling on the lower deck with about 30 or 40 others. There was a small quantity of cargo, consisting of cases of rice on the starboard side near the stairs (companionway). When the crash came he was thrown off his feet and then ran upstairs, followed by the remainder of the passengers on that deck. He saw nobody killed.

Wong Pak-mok, a pig and chicken dealer, was on the fore part of the main deck. There was a small quantity of rice and salt fish cargo on that deck. When the accident happened he followed the rest of the people upstairs to the top deck. There were more than 20 others and they all rushed up the stairs, but he could not say if they all reached safety, as the lights went out and some of the travellers were "old and weak."

In reply to a question by the President as to movement of cargo, witness thought that a quantity of salt fish had fallen down.

Navigation Practice.

Sun Tsan, a quartermaster who was on duty when the stranding occurred, corroborated the evidence of the No. 1 Pilot to the presence of the Chief Officer on the bridge and alterations of course. Witness added that twice a month the ship had to stop and wait for high water before attempting to cross the bar, the ships anchoring in the vicinity meanwhile.

Captain Muir: Has the ships ever struck at this place before?
Witness: No; we have always waited.

It was ascertained by further questioning that witness had only been in the Kochow since the beginning of the current year, since when the ships had not been aground.

The No. 1 Pilot, recalled, stated in reply to the President's questions that the Kochow never anchored near the Bar. The procedure was to go at slow speed until the vessel touched and then wait a rise of water. The Kochow went aground twice a month as did all other vessels on the West River, run. Engines were stopped whenever bottom was touched. It had been the intention to do the same thing on this occasion but the ships had listed heavily for some unknown reason, but she always listed slightly, when on the Bar.

Chan Lam, comrade of s.s. Kochow, stated that the vessel arrived in the vicinity of Wangmun at 10.30 p.m. on June 9. He was at that time in his cabin and felt the ship listing. She righted and then listed again. Hearing a noise, he left his cabin and joined a number of people who were running to the upper deck. Witness secured a life belt and joined the passengers gathered on the starboard side.

Witness admitted knowledge of the stowing of cargo and had himself given directions that the rice should be stowed in the lower hold. More than 100 bags of rice were stowed in the tween deck, together with about 60 packages of salt fish. The rest of the freight, consisting of miscellaneous goods, were stowed on the lower deck.

MR. J. RUSSELL.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF
THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Theosophical Society last evening, Mr. Russell was elected President in the place of Mr. M. Manuk, who has filled that post for the past four years.

In resigning from the Presidency of the local lodge, Mr. Manuk said that his duties in that capacity conflicted with his appointment as Presidential Agent for China. However, he would still attend the meetings whenever his presence was required. He was sure that Mr. Russell, who had served the Society so ably in the past would continue to do so in the future.

Returning thanks for his appointment, Mr. Russell remarked that he did not have the qualifications to justify his election to the Presidency. The following members were elected to serve on the Committee for the ensuing year: Mrs. May (secretary), Miss H. Ezra, Messrs. W. C. Felschow, B. M. Talati, M. Minney, H. Laneport and Wei Tak.

while some packages of sugar were placed "down below." In no cases was cargo secured, it being closely stowed, without any possibility of its falling down under normal conditions.

Surveyor's Evidence.

Mr. W. Russell, Government Marine Surveyor, stated in evidence that he surveyed the s.s. Kochow on April 23 and that on that date, her stability was good. She had 50 tons of ballast in her, but without this she would not have been stable, as she was too narrow.

The President: Do you consider that the Kochow is a good ship for both cargo and passengers?

Mr. Russell: She is not designed for carrying passengers.

The President: But she is allowed to carry 504 passengers as per the latest B.O.T. measurement Regulations?

Mr. Russell: I have no knowledge of that. The Kochow is registered by Hongkong Regulations.

The President: You do consider this a suitable ship for both passengers and cargo?

Mr. Russell: No.

Further questions by the President relative to the Kochow's stability elicited the reply that in witness's opinion, the vessel was not fit for both passenger and cargo service, but much depended on the amount of cargo carried and its stowage.

Captain Recalled.

Captain Morgan recalled, questioned by the President, stated that the Kochow took an angle of from 15 to 20 degrees on ground-ling. When the flood made, she came back and almost righted within three hours, the passengers having meanwhile been taken off by H.M.S. Onslaught.

Captain Morgan, questioned further by the President, expressed the opinion that with the list of 20 degrees, water must have entered the vessel via the ash chute. Other questions on the same point were not audible at the Press table.

A plan of the s.s. Kochow was handed up to Captain Morgan, who explained that, when the list became accentuated, water also entered through the cabin windows and cargo ports. The list

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

REVENGE SUGGESTED.

Six villagers of Kap Shek Mei were charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon with assaulting a forestryman who resides at the pine nursery at Kap Shek Mei.

Mr. G. B. Twomlow, Acting Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, prosecuted and Mr. C. L. Grist defended one of the defendants.

Outlining the case, Mr. Twomlow said that on June 16, three forestrymen who lived at the pine nursery at Kap Shek Mei had been to Shamshui to purchase goods from the market and were returning at 8.30 p.m. when they were set upon by the six defendants. Two of the men were only slightly hurt and they managed to escape early while the third was more seriously injured.

A report of the occurrence was made to the Department, two days later, June 16 being a Saturday, and on the information of the complainant the defendants were arrested.

The complainant in evidence said that he knew the defendants by sight and had seen them on the roadway when he and his companions were going to Shamshui.

Asked if he could advance any reason for the assault, the complainant said that the men had accused him of arresting four of their villagers on June 7.

After hearing the evidence his Worship found the case to be one in which Justice would be met by binding the defendants over to be of good behaviour in the future.

had originally been due to the action of the helm against the current, which would always alter the trim a "couple of degrees." On a previous occasion, the ship, had listed heavily on touching a rock, but on this occasion, witnesses could not account for an accentuation of the lying over.

No Danger Apprehended.

The President: You think she struck the ground before she listed?

Captain Morgan: Certainly. The President: You think you were justified in being in your cabin when the ship was in such a position?

Captain Morgan: Yes; I had no reason to apprehend danger.

Questioned with regard to the rise and fall of water, Captain Morgan estimated that Wangmun Bar water was 2 1/2 to 3 hours after Hongkong, but there had been some extraordinary changes in the West River, a fall of 20 feet having been recorded in one week at Wuchow quite recently.

Witness considered that vessel safely loaded. He had difficulty in getting the heavy cargo stowed below, but on oath was ready to declare that it had been so stowed.

With regard to the raising of the Kochow, Captain Morgan expressed the opinion that she would have been afloat on Thursday last, had not the s.s. Tai Leo passed at excessive speed, thereby causing a breakage of wires and beams. Under the circumstances the vessel could not be raised until Tuesday next at the earliest.

The Court then adjourned sine die.



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Pres. Garfield ... Sun, July 29, 8 a.m. Pres. Wilson ... Sun, Sept. 9, 8 a.m.

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Pres. McKinley ... July 2nd, 6 p.m. Pres. Grant ... July 17th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jefferson ... July 7th, 6 p.m. Pres. Lincoln ... July 21st, 6 p.m.

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TO OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	Fooksang	Fri. 6th July at 7 a.m.
TO OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Hosang	Fri. 13th July at 7 a.m.
TO OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	Kutsang	Fri. 20th July at 7 a.m.
	Namsang	Fri. 3rd Aug at 7 a.m.
TO CANTON	Kwaisang	Thurs. 28th June at 8 p.m.
TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Kumsang	Tues. 3rd July at 3 p.m.
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LATE MRS. OZORIO.

FUNERAL TRIBUTES.

There was a striking display of public sympathy at the funeral of Mrs. Gracia Ozorio which was attended by an extremely large number of people, of whom nearly all were Portuguese. The officiating clergy, who conducted a choral service both in the Chapel and at the graveside, were the Right Rev. Bishop Valente, assisted by the Reverend Fathers Spada, Rossi, Teruzzi, and Seminarista.

The family mourners were Dr. F. M. Gracia Ozorio (husband), and son, Mr. C. M. Castro (father), Mr. F. P. A. Gracia and J. M. Gracia (uncles), Mr. M. Gracia Ozorio, Mr. J. M. O'Brien and Mr. F. M. Franco (Brothers-in-law), and the following brothers Messrs. R.M., H.A., P., E.M., D.R., and A.E. Castro.

Others present included Dr. V. Aizenz (a former partner with Dr. Gracia Ozorio), Mr. J. P. Braga, Brother Marcellin, representing Brother Aimar, Director of St. Joseph's College, Brother Paul, Father Bernardini, Superior of St. Louis Industrial School, representatives from the Club Lusitano, Club de Recreio, and sisters from the French Convent.

Representing the Club Lusitano were Mr. A. E. S. Alves, acting President in the absence of the President, Mr. C. A. da Rosa, Mr. E. da Rosa (secretary), Mr. E. J. de Figueiredo (treasurer), Mr. R. Simoes and Mr. F. J. da Silva. The Club de Recreio was represented by Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, the President.

Among the numerous floral tributes sent, in addition to family wreaths were the following: From the Rev. Mother Provincial and sisters at St. Paul's Hospital, Causeway Bay; the Nurses, French Hospital; Messrs. Botelho Bros., committee of the Club Lusitano; staff of Messrs. Botelho Bros. President, committee and members of the Club de Recreio; Messrs. Tyob and Co.; the Secony Portuguese staff; and Messrs. F. A. V. Ribeiro and Son.

PRINCE'S INTEREST.

CABLES TO LOCAL MARITIME ORGANISATIONS.

On the occasion of the birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, opportunity was taken by local maritime organisations to send congratulations and also tender good wishes on the appointment of the Prince to the Mastership of the Honourable Company of Master Mariners.

The following replies have been received: To Captain T. T. Laurensen, D.S.O., China Coast Officers Guild—Much appreciate the birthday congratulations of British Navigational Officers.—Edward P.

To Mr. W. J. Stokes, Marine Engineers Guild of China—Sincere thanks to all Marine Engineers for kind birthday wishes.—Edward P.

It should be understood that Captain Laurensen, D.S.O., on behalf of the China Coast Officers Guild, wrote in to H.R.H. on the occasion of his appointment as Master of the Merchant Navy. The cable received covers both the letter and the congratulatory birthday cable.

Moselems from many countries assembled at the Woking Mosque to celebrate the festival of Eid ul Azha, which commemorates the sacrifice offered by Abraham.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per A. M. L. Iner President Jack, left Hongkong for Seattle on June 26.—Mr. W. W. Brotherton, Mrs. W. M. Downes, Miss Elizabeth Downes, Mrs. R. Hain, Mr. A. Matsumoto, Mrs. Bernice T. Ross, Mr. Paul Cooper Smith, Mr. G. W. Parsons, Mrs. Grace Parsons, Mr. George Roland, Lt. Jones M. Ross, Mr. Charles Feldman, Mrs. Edna Feldman, Mr. Leonard Feldman, Mr. W. T. Stanton, Mr. H. Y. Stokely, Mr. H. C. Chun, Mr. S. A. Cassamoney, Mr. Loung Yew Nam, Mr. and Mrs. Tsai Ming, Mr. Au Young Sang, Mrs. Pak Shee, Mr. Pak Nim Sing, Mr. P. S. Loo, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Nash, Mr. W. W. Baer, Mrs. K. H. Aumüller, Mr. Chan Siu Sai, Mrs. Shan Tai Tai, Tam Mon Hin, Mr. A. Bressley, Mr. C. M. Patton, Miss S. W. Steward, Mr. Chow Niu Pang, Mr. Jay Ching, Mr. Wum W. Lee, Mr. C. Nelson Fison, Mr. William Fison, Mr. Yee Chok Mok, Mr. and Mrs. Joao Carlos Aires, Mr. D. M. Ames, Mr. N. Goddard, Mr. Percy E. Jones, Mr. Moti La Voy, Mr. G. F. Sheeklen, Father Pedro Zanzarren, Mr. A. A. Bryan, Mr. Stephen Hechla, Mr. Wm. L. Moran, Capt. Isaac I. Yates, Mrs. Clarice Yates, Miss Clarice B. Yates, Miss Phyllis Yates, Mr. J. M. Hykes, Mr. and Mrs. Y. B. Da Silva, Mr. T. E. Yang, Mr. K. E. Lo, Mr. S. C. Wong, Mr. Wong Kwong Cheung, Mr. Lau Tai Chaw, Mr. Gobbard S. Jong, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Fung, Miss P. C. Wong, Mrs. Fong Shu Man, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. Walter Sze, Mr. Leo Pak Mee, Mr. Chun San Ping, Mrs. Ma Kat Tong, Mr. S. C. Tsen, Mrs. Emma B. Lawler, Miss E. Beatrice Lawler, Mr. M. Song, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Peters, Mrs. T. E. Compbell, Mr. Tang Chiu, Mr. Tso Kan Shih, Miss D. Ames, Mr. Ben W. Fung, Mrs. C. G. Fison, Dr. and Mrs. R. J. McCanlis, Mr. Robert McCanlis, Miss Margaret McCanlis, Miss Caroline McCanlis, Mr. J. Blauhoer.

Per a.s. Korea Maru for San Francisco via Shanghai June 26.—Mr. S. Shintani, Mr. J. Takahashi, Mr. N. Iwata, Mr. C. Tsurutani, Mr. R. M. da Rocha, Mr. S. Nakagawa, Mr. C. Hyodo, Mr. J. Woldstad, Mr. Chan Chi Hon, Mr. Wong Wing Fat, Mr. Yau Tam Shui, Mr. Asai Maki, Mr. K. I. Yang, Mr. K. E. Lo, Mr. Lau Tsin Woh, Miss Lau Tsing Wai, Mr. Rim Choku Tau, Miss Lau Wai Chi, Miss Lau Shau Chang, Mr. F. F. Tavares, Mr. P. Watkinson, Mr. A. Kavier, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Gladstone, Mr. A. P. Tannenbaum, Mr. K. Getz, Mrs. L. G. da Silva, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. C. Sharp, Mrs. E. J. Anello, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Hill, Master F. L. Hill, Master Wm. Gegg, Mr. S. Akutagawa, Bishop and Mrs. G. R. Duppuy, Mr. Y. Sasamoto, Mr. S. Nakamura, Mr. Nakazawa, Major L. P. Haviland, Mrs. J. Tietson, Mr. Jas Horace Strong, Miss E. E. Elliot, Mr. S. Greene, Mr. Alfredo Bonus, Mrs. Rose R. Mansisa, Mr. Cecilio Chee, Mrs. Lo Choy Lin.

Per a.s. Atsuta Maru for Japan via Shanghai June 26.—Mr. K. Masumoto, Mr. K. Kusano, Mr. K. Ikegaki, Lieut. Commander S. Anzawa, Mr. K. Hara, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Park, Mr. P. Casillo, Mr. L. M. Casillo, Mr. S. Ono, Prof. K. Nomyun, Mr. Y. Araki, Mr. N. Morita, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kure, Mr. N. Kosaka, Mr. J. Watsui, Mr. R. Tsunokae, Miss L. M. Olsen, Baroness L. Aloisi, Baron P. Aloisi, Miss G. E. Mathias, Miss C. Hoso, Mrs. K. Mori, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Nakatanka, Mr. S. Mitase, Mr. M. Yamanouchi, Mr. K. Aijima, Mr. Y. Takahashi, Miss M. Miwa, Miss K. Sakamoto, Mr. F. M. Brilo, Mr. Chun Ah Tung, Mr. Lam Man Chih, Mr. M. Inouye, Mr. J. Daikubara, Mr. J. Watanabe, Mr. S. Fujimura, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. P. Coelho.

For the anniversary of the Battle of Jutland, by President Hindenburg's order, Marines recently replaced the Reichswehr Guard outside the palace in Berlin.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

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Goods not cleared by the 2nd July, 1928, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage Period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1928.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

The Steamship,

"MATSUYE MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 2nd July, 1928, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage Period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1928.

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Goods not cleared by the 30th June, 1928, will be subject to rent. All broken chests and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th June, 1928, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, Hongkong.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

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*KHYBER	9,114	7th July.	M'les, L'don, A'werp & Hull
*RAWALPINDI	16,619	21st July.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
*NANKIN	7,058	28th July.	Marseilles, London, A'werp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

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TAKADA	8,949	3rd July.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMDA	8,018	10th July.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

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*ST. ALBANS	4,500	29 June 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thung
ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Aug.	Island, Townsville, B'bane
TANDA	6,656	31st Aug.	Sydney and Melbourne

*Calle at Port Holland & Omits Sandakan.

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Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—The Union S. S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc. The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape. The New Zealand Shipping Co. Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

INELLORE	6,853	3rd July.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHMIR	8,985	6th July.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ARAFURA	6,000	10th July.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
TALMA	10,000	11th July.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe
KIDDERPORE	5,334	14th July.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Shinyo Maru ... Tuesday, 10th July.

Siberia Maru ... Tuesday, 24th July.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via

Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

Haruna Maru ... Saturday, 30th June.

Kamo Maru ... Saturday, 14th July.

Katori Maru ... Saturday, 28th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

Aki Maru ... Wednesday, 25th July.

Mishima Maru ... Wednesday, 22nd Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

Genoa Maru ... Wednesday, 27th June.

SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles Mexico & Panama.

Ginyo Maru ... Thursday, 12th July.

SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore,

Capetown & Ports.

Kamakura Maru ... Thursday, 12th July.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

Takaka Maru ... Wednesday, 4th July.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

Durban Maru ... Tuesday, 10th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

Rangoon Maru ... Saturday, 30th June.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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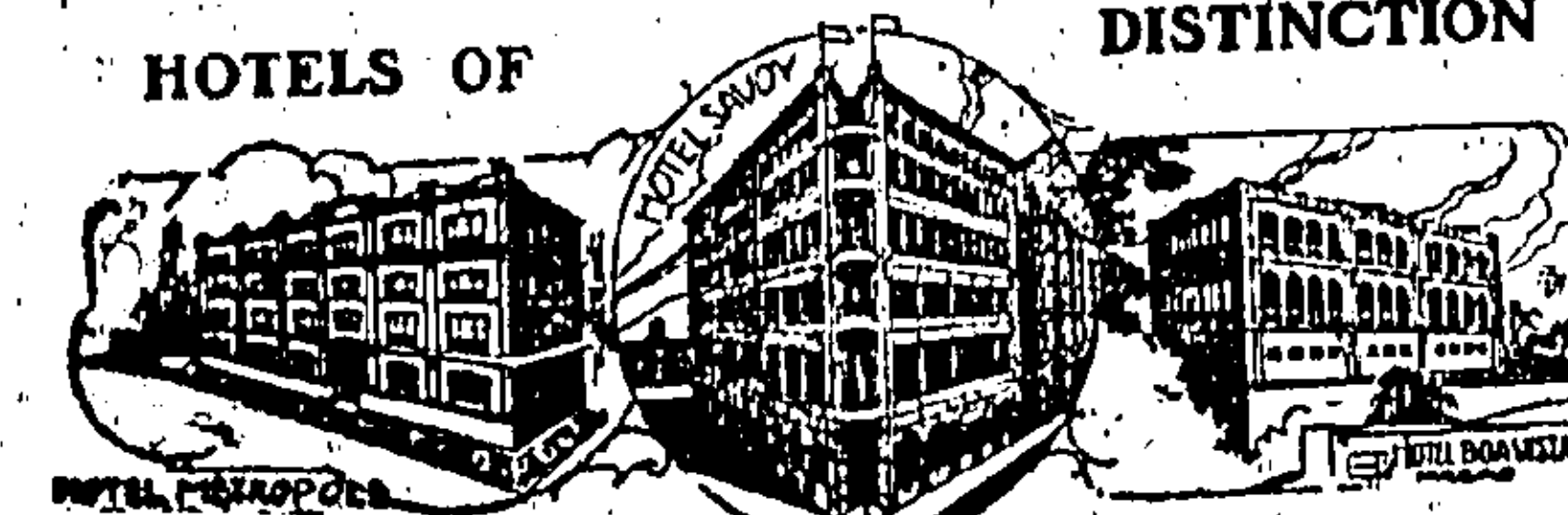
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LOCAL DISEASE PREVENTION.

GOVT. WOULD WELCOME ASSISTANCE.

REPLY TO DR. KOCH.

At yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board a letter from the Government was laid on the table, being a reply to the resolution proposed by Dr. W. V. M. Koch on May 16.

Dr. Koch's motion was as follows: "That this Board respectfully suggests to the Authorities the propriety of setting in action investigations into the possibility of devising means for the prevention of the prevalent infectious diseases, such as Typhoid, Malaria, Tuberculosis, etc. It further suggests that such investigations might be undertaken by local medical men under the direction of the Government, and that their reports be published for the guidance of the community."

In the course of the letter from the Government it was stated: "The Board is no doubt aware that the prevention of infectious diseases prevalent in the Colony is a matter at all times occupying the attention of the Medical Officers of this Government, and investigation of the problems arising in this connexion is indeed one of the most important functions of the Board itself. Any assistance which local medical men can render to the Government in this matter will be welcomed and the Government will be glad to receive from them reports suitable for publication and likely to be of value in the education of the community."

IS AN INVOICE A RECEIPT?

(Continued from Page 1.)

Mr. Lindsell asked Mr. Dennis if the invoice were handed over the counter to a purchaser, who was later stopped at the door, and the customer produced a document bearing the word "received," would that not be a receipt? Mr. Dennis replied that he did not think so, and said he could produce bills from every firm in the Colony with invoices bearing the word "received," or its equivalent. He then produced a voucher from Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw's for a \$15 cagistrule which he handed to the Magistrate.

His Worship remarked that the word on Messrs. Whiteway's form was "delivered." Mr. Dennis then handed up a form from Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., which bore the word "paid," remarking that that word was as good as "received." Continuing, he said that the practice of the whole Colony was to give these invoices which showed exactly what one bought or had, if these had to be stamped, Mr. Dennis said it would mean that if a person paid his railway fare he would expect a stamp on the ticket.

"Paid" and "Received."

In a hotel, said Mr. Dennis, one got an invoice for what was consumed, and on receiving the money, if the waiter put the word "paid," it was as much as putting the word "received," but that form would not be a receipt. Doubtless if one asked for a proper receipt, one would be given it. If that were not so, then the whole of the trading concerns in the Colony would have to reconstitute and reorganise their systems.

The documents in this case, contended Mr. Dennis, were not legal acquittances in that they did not come from the person who sold the goods. If the Company were summoned and not the coolie, the summons could not possibly succeed, because the word "received" did not mean acquittance. The law did not demand a receipt, and any customer could take away the goods after paying for them in cash. The coolie did not sell the goods and therefore could give no receipt for money paid against them.

In answer to his Worship, the police said that what Mr. Dennis had stated as regards the circumstances under which the receipt was given was correct.

Cases Adjourned.

The defending solicitor, in reply to the Magistrate, admitted that if the word "received" was put on by the authorised cashier of the firm, the document would have constituted a receipt. He pointed out, however, that in the present instance the coolie had no right to sign it.

Mr. Lindsell adjourned the case for a week, remarking to the police officer in charge of the case that it would be as well to consult the law officers of the Crown on the points raised by Mr. Dennis. Four other coolies employed by the Tai Chung Wah Company, represented by Mr. Dennis, were similarly remanded.

VIENNA TRIAL OF BELA KUN.

COMMUNIST AGITATOR FOUND GUILTY.

ONE DAY FASTING MONTHLY DURING SENTENCE.

GIRL ALSO SENTENCED.

Vienna, June 26. The trial of Bela Kun, former head of the short-lived Communist Government of Hungary in 1919, opened to-day, when he was charged with conspiracy and with Communist agitation since 1927. He was further charged with being a member of a secret society and with returning to the country contrary to an order prohibiting him from doing so.

Miss Ilona Greuer, who is said to have been Bela Kun's secretary, and Georges Mayerhofer, who is alleged to have been an accomplice of Bela Kun, were also in the dock.

All three prisoners pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The case for the prosecution closed after a few hours, and Bela Kun, in the witness box, declared that he came to Vienna for the purpose of attending a Congress of political and literary workers.

Curious Sentences.

Bela Kun was found guilty of belonging to a secret society and of falsely describing himself, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Miss Greuer was sentenced to one month "strict arrest," while Mayerhofer was acquitted. The prisoners have been in custody for two months and it is understood that this will be taken in account with the presumed result that Bela Kun will only serve one month, while Miss Greuer will be released.

Bela Kun was also found guilty of contravening the order forbidding him to return, and one day fasting each month was ordered during his three months' imprisonment, while a further order of deportation was made to take effect immediately on his release from prison.—*Reuter*.

Bela Kun's Dossier.

Bela Kun was formerly a journalist, a man of Jewish parentage. He joined the socialist party at Budapest. In the war he served as an officer on the Russian front where he was taken prisoner.

During his confinement he learned Russian. Escaping from captivity he joined Kereksky but later went over to the bolsheviks. He returned to Hungary after the Peace of Brest-Litovsk and took an active part in the revolutionary movement, finally seizing the reins of government. He was at length driven out by the Rumanians after four months of misrule.

Bela Kun then returned to Austria and later went to Germany from where he was deported. He then took up his abode in Moscow with the Soviet Government.

SEIZED SWATOW SCHOOL.

NOT YET HANDED BACK TO MISSION.

Swatow, June 21. Letters have appeared in the Press from a gentleman named Chia Siu-hau on the subject of education. They are of some length and are by way of being advice to the Mayor on the development of education in the port, and the importance of transforming the First Municipal Middle School into a model school.

The interest of these letters from this particular man is that it was he whose action led to this school, which was the Anglo-Chinese College, being confiscated during the boycott. He was an old scholar of the school and before it decided not to open formally in the autumn of 1925 he gave his advice against re-opening, then subsequently gave it as his opinion that because it had not been re-opened by the English Presbyterian Mission it automatically fell to the Chinese to run it; whereupon he himself was elected Principal.

It is in this school that the Executive Conference is meeting, and it is one of the mysteries of the present situation that while the Canton Government is now on friendly terms with Hongkong and the British generally, no move has been taken to hand this school back.—*Our Own Correspondent*.

It is probable that some unemployed miners from South Wales will be drafted to South Hampshire to assist in picking the strawberry crop.

EXPLOITING HUGE OIL FIELD.

ROYAL DUTCH ACQUIRE BIG INTEREST.

100-MILE PIPE LINE.

New York, June 26. A Colon Oil Corporation is being formed to take over the entire capital stock of the Colon Development Company, the two principal negotiators being the Royal Dutch Shell group and the Carib Syndicate.

The new Corporation will lay a hundred-mile pipe line from Tara Field, Venezuela to Lake Maracaibo, with a daily capacity of twenty thousand barrels.

Thirty wells have already been completed on the property, but the development company were in difficulties owing to lack of transport facilities.

Convertible debentures to the value of \$310,000,000 to provide funds for the development of the oil field will shortly be issued.

The Royal Dutch interests will own the majority of the 2,200,000 shares, and the Batavian Petroleum Company manage the properties on which at least \$312,000,000 have already been spent.—*Reuter's American Service*.

ARMOURD TRAIN MUTINY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ported to have been sent up to Chengchow where they will join the party when it arrives there.

Prior to his departure, Marshal Chiang sent a wire to General Chiang Tso-pin, the Chairman of the Committee of Administration for war area, informing him of his intention to visit Peking.

A telegram from Hankow states that General Li Chung-yan has wired to General Pei Chung-hsi in Peking informing him that he will proceed to the North with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. It is reported that General Pei has ordered a special train to proceed to Hankow in order to receive Chiang and his party.—*Nam Chung Pao*.

Nanking Decisions.

Shanghai, June 27. At the meeting of the Nationalist Government at Nanking yesterday, Marshal Chiang's plan for troop disbandment was discussed and approved.

The meeting also decided on the appointment of the Committee of the Peking Political Council, the Committee of the Provincial Government of Chihli, and the appointments of the Mayors for Peking and Tientsin.—*Nam Chung Pao*.

\$9,000,000 Treasury Bonds.

Shanghai, June 26th. Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of the Nanking Government, is contemplating the issue of \$9,000,000 worth of Government Treasury Bonds, security for which will be the Tientsin Custom 2.5 per cent. surplus tax.

Demobilisation Plans.

Shanghai, June 26. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is said to favour the establishment of a Troop Disbandment Committee as soon as possible for the purpose of turning as many soldiers as possible into labour workers. The First Army Corps will be cut down to five Divisions and he expects others to cut down their forces considerably.

An Army Revolts.

Shanghai, June 26. It is reported that the 6th Army at Changsha, which was responsible for the Nanking outrages, has revolted and is now marching to Kiangsi.—*Reuter*.

New Postal Centre.

Nanking, June 26. The Nationalist Minister of Communications has notified the Foreign Ministry that as the need of a separate Directorate-General of Posts in Peking no longer exists, henceforth the head office of Chinese Post Office will be established in Nanking, and the Director-General and Co-Director-General have been instructed to wind up the Peking office and remove it to Nanking.—*Reuter*.

OVER THREE LAKHS.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE FOR 1927.

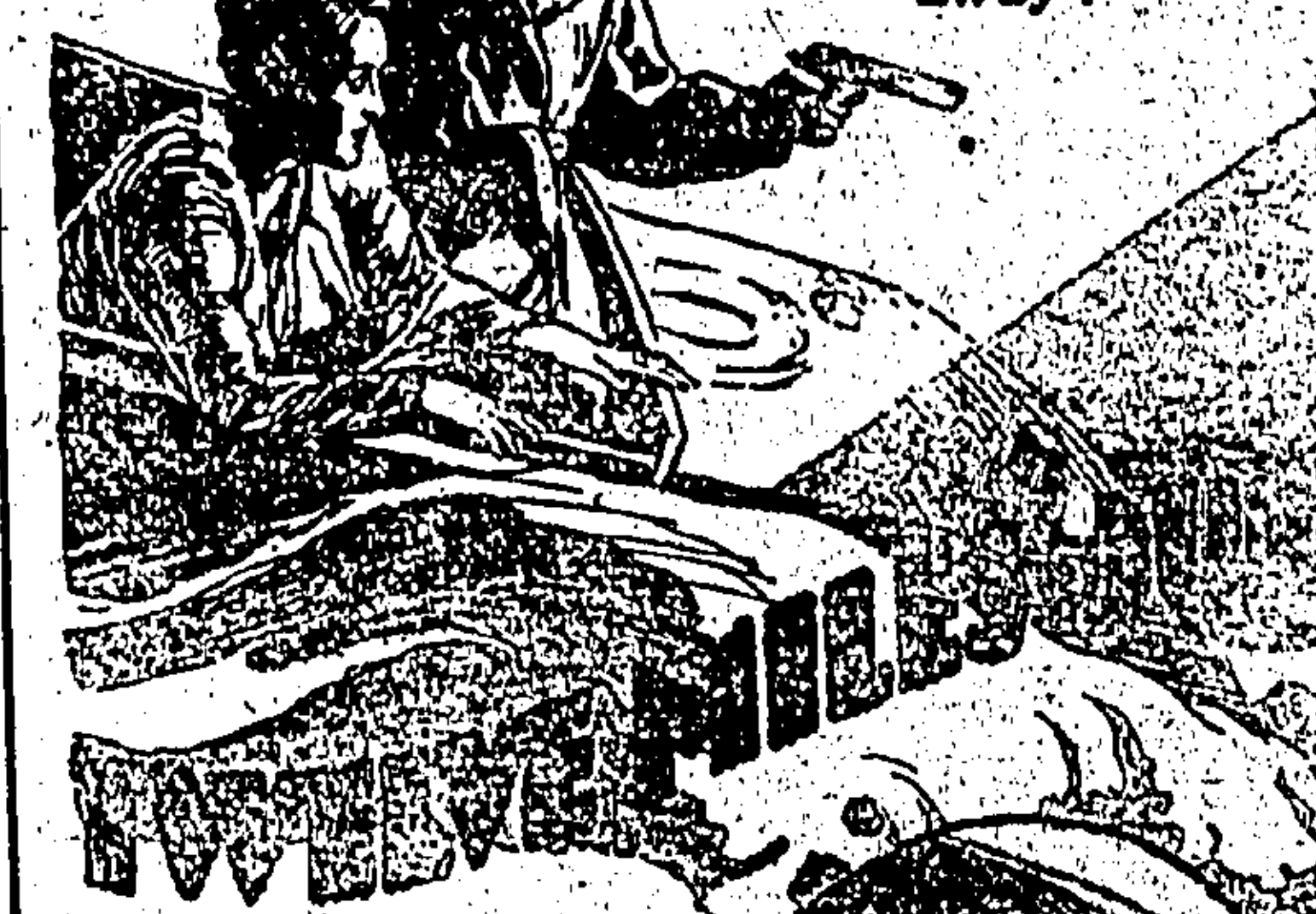
At a meeting of the Legislative Council to-morrow afternoon, the first reading will be moved of a Bill to authorise a supplementary sum of \$387,599.33 to defray charges for the year 1927. The sum is made up as follows:

H.E. the Governor	\$ 1,777.25
Royal Observatory	1,889.93
Attorney General	1,831.40
Land Office	676.42
Public Works Recurrent	2,094.98
Miscellaneous Services	257,694.88
Charitable Services	22,184.41

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